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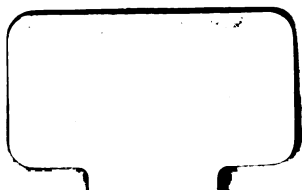
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A

NEW LATIN DELECTUS,

WITH THE

RULES OF SYNTAX,

ILLUSTRATED BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST
AUTHORS.



BY

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"A GREEK GRAMMAR," "AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR,"

"ENGLISH COMPOSITION," "AN ARITHMETIC," "THE HISTORY OF WEIGHTS
AND MEASURES," ETC.

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PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH many “Delectus’s” have appeared and have received the approbation of some of the scholastic members, still it is remarked by several honoured in literature, that for the most part they lack methodical arrangement—that the examples are not *ad rem*, and that when the student has gone through them, and is supposed to be capable of beginning Cæsar or some other prose work, he is found to be totally unfit for the task. Sensible of the truth of these observations, I have been induced to endeavour to remedy the defects, and hence the present Delectus.

The work is divided into four parts—the first containing all the Elements of Etymology, and Directions for Parsing and Construing: this part will prove to be a great boon to the student; the second consisting of the Rules of Syntax and Examples of the Three Concords, &c.; the third part consisting of the General Rules of Syntax, illustrated by Examples from the best authors; and

the fourth part of a Vocabulary and an Index of Proper Names.

In the Examples, I have been most careful to avoid sentences beyond the years and understanding of the student, and not exemplifying in every respect the Rules of Syntax. I hope, therefore, that this New Latin Delectus will be found to supply a desideratum much required.

MAURICE D. KAVANAGH.

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A NEW LATIN DELECTUS.

PART I.—ETYMOLOGY.

DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

There are five declensions, which are distinguished by the ending of the genitive case singular.

The first declension makes the genitive }
case singular to end in } -æ.

The second	„	„	„	-ī.
The third	„	„	„	-īs.
The fourth	„	„	„	-ūs.
The fifth	„	„	„	-ei.

Nouns of the five declensions are declined thus :—

FIRST DECLENSION.

The endings—Singular,		Plural.
Nom.	-ā	-ǣ
Gen.	-ǣ	-ārūm
Dat.	-ǣ	-īs
Acc.	-ām	-ās
Voc.	-ā	-ǣ
Abl.	-ā	-īs

SECOND DECLENSION.

The endings—Singular,		Plural.
Nom.	-ūs	-ī
Gen.	-ī	-ōrūm
Dat.	-ō	-īs
Acc.	-ūm	-ōs
Voc.	-ē	-ī
Abl.	-ō	-īs

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nom.	-ēs	-ēs
Gen.	-īs	-ŭm or -ūm
Dat.	-ī	-ībūs
Acc.	-ēm	-ēs
Voc.	-ēs	-ēs
Abl.	-ē or ī	-ībūs

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nom.	-ūs	-ūs
Gen.	-ūs	-ŭm
Dat.	-ŭī	-ībūs
Acc.	-ūm	-ūs
Voc.	-ūs	-ūs
Abl.	-ū	-ībūs

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nom.	-ēs	-ēs
Gen.	-ēī	-ērūm
Dat.	-ēī	-ēbūs
Acc.	-ēm	-ēs
Voc.	-ēs	-ēs
Abl.	-ē	-ēbūs

The vocative is like the nominative except in masculine and feminine words of the second declension.

The dative and ablative plural are the same in all the declensions.

Remarks on the First Declension.

Familia makes *familias* in the genitive case singular when compounded with *mater* and *pater*.

The following nouns make the dative and ablative plural to end in *-abus*, instead of *-is* : *Dea, filia, nata, equa, mula, liberta*.

Nouns ending in *a* are feminine, except the names of persons, as *poeta, scriba*, &c., which are masculine.

Remarks on the Second Declension.

Nouns ending in *-er* for the most part drop the *-e* in the genitive and all the cases derived from it, except *puer* and a few others, which retain the *-e* throughout.

Proper names ending in *-iūs*, as *Georgius*, George, &c., make the vocative singular to end in *-i* ; also *filius*, a son, and *genius*, a genius, make the vocative in *-i*, as *fili, geni*. *Deus*, God, makes *O Deus*, O God, in the vocative singular.

Nouns ending in *-um* make the nominative, accusative, and vocative cases alike in both numbers ; and those cases in the plural number end in *-a*.

Nouns ending in *-us, -er, -ir*, are for the most part of the masculine gender, and those in *-um* are of the neuter gender.

Remarks on the Third Declension.

Nouns ending in *-es* and *-is*, not increasing in the

A NEW LATIN GRAMMAR.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Case	Genitive	Plural
Nominative	-i	-i
Genitive	-i	-orum
Dative	-i	-is
Accusative	-i	-es
Vocative	-i	-i
Ablative	-i	-is

THIRD DECLENSION.

Case	Genitive	Plural
Nominative	-es	-es
Genitive	-i	-ium or -um
Dative	-i	-ibus
Accusative	-i	-es
Vocative	-i	-es
Ablative	-i	-ibus

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Case	Genitive	Plural
Nominative	-is	-is
Genitive	-i	-ium
Dative	-i	-ibus
Accusative	-is	-is
Vocative	-is	-is
Ablative	-i	-ibus

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Case	Genitive	Plural
Nominative	-es	-es
Genitive	-i	-ium
Dative	-i	-ibus
Accusative	-i	-es
Vocative	-i	-es
Ablative	-i	-ibus

Ne
Ge
De
Ac
Ve
Al

vocative is like the nominative except in masculine and feminine words of the second declension. Dative and ablative plural are the same in all declensions.

Remarks on the First Declension.

filia makes *familias* in the genitive case when compounded with *mater* and *pater*. The following nouns make the dative and ablative to end in *-abus*, instead of *-is*: *Dea, filia, nata, mula, liberta*.

Nouns ending in *a* are feminine, except the names of poets, as *poeta, scriba*, &c., which are masculine.

Remarks on the Second Declension.

Nouns ending in *-er* for the most part drop the *-er* in the genitive and all the cases derived from it, as *puer* and a few others, which retain the *-er* in the dative and ablative.

Nouns ending in *-ius*, as *Cicero, Cicerus*, make the vocative singular *Cicerone*; and *genius*, a genius, make the vocative in the singular *O Deus*, God, makes *O Deus*, God, in the singular.

Nouns ending in *-um* make the nominative, accusative, and vocative cases alike in both numbers; the cases in the plural number end in *-a*. Nouns ending in *-us, -er, -ir*, are for the most part masculine gender, and those in *-um* are of the masculine gender.

Remarks on the Third Declension.

Nouns ending in *-es* and *-is*, not including *is* and *is*

genitive case, for the most part make the genitive plural to end in *-ium*, and not in *-um*.

Nouns ending in *-o*, *-or*, *-os*, and *-er*, and those in *-es* which increase in the genitive, belong for the most part to the masculine gender; nouns ending in *-as*, *-is*, *-ys*, *-aus*, and *-x*, in *-es* not increasing in the genitive, and in *-s* preceded by a consonant, belong for the most part to the feminine gender; nouns ending in *-a*, *-e*, *-i*, *-y*, *-c*, *-l*, *-n*, *-t*, *-ar*, *-ur*, *-us*, belong for the most part to the neuter gender.

Remarks on the Fourth Declension.

To distinguish nouns ending in *-us* of the fourth declension from those of a like termination of the second declension, the following rule must be attended to: substantives in *-us* from the root of the supine which end in *-tus* or *-sus* are of the fourth declension, except those, like *legatus*, that denote persons.

Nouns of the fourth declension ending in *-us* are for the most part of the masculine gender; *manus* and a few others belong to the feminine gender; nouns ending in *-u* belong to the neuter gender, and the *-u* is not changed in the singular number.

Remarks on the Fifth Declension.

Res, *species*, and *dies* only have the plural complete.

All nouns of the fifth declension belong to the feminine gender, with the exception of *dies*, which is masculine and feminine in the singular, masculine only in the plural. *Meridies* is masculine only; it has no plural.

In the following substantives the plural has a different signification from the singular:—

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Ædes</i> , a temple ;	<i>ædes</i> , a house.
<i>Auxilium</i> , help or aid ;	<i>auxilia</i> , helpers.
<i>Bonum</i> , something good ;	<i>bona</i> , property.
<i>Carcer</i> , a prison ;	<i>carceres</i> , the barriers of a race-course.
<i>Castrum</i> , a port ;	<i>castra</i> , a camp.
<i>Comitium</i> , a part of the Roman Forum ;	<i>comitia</i> , an assembly for election.
<i>Copia</i> , abundance ;	<i>copiæ</i> , forces, troops.
<i>Cupidia</i> , daintiness ;	<i>cupidiæ</i> or <i>cupidia</i> , dainties.
<i>Facultas</i> , faculty ;	<i>facultates</i> , property.
<i>Fortuna</i> , fortune ;	<i>fortunæ</i> , goods of fortune.
<i>Litera</i> , a letter of the alphabet ;	<i>literæ</i> , an epistle.
<i>Opis</i> , help ;	<i>opes</i> , wealth, power.
<i>Opera</i> , labour ;	<i>operæ</i> , workmen.
<i>Rostrum</i> , a beak ;	<i>rostra</i> , the place from which the orators speak.
<i>Sal</i> , salt ;	<i>sales</i> , witticisms.
<i>Lustrum</i> , a space of five years ;	<i>lustra</i> , dens of wild beasts.
<i>Fastus</i> , pride ;	<i>fasti</i> , calendar.
<i>Forum</i> , the market ;	<i>fori</i> , passages.
<i>Tempus</i> , time ;	<i>tempora</i> (also <i>tempus</i>), the temples of the head.

DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

Latin adjectives, like nouns, have number, gender, case, and declension.

Adjectives have three terminations, two terminations, or one termination, according to the gender of the noun with which they agree.

Unus, one; *solus*, alone; *totus*, the whole; *nullus*, none; *alter*, the other; *uter*, whether of the two; make the genitive singular in *-ius* and the dative in *-i*. *Ambo*, both, and *duo*, two, are declined in the plural number only.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison or signification, the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

The comparative is formed by adding *-or* for the masculine and feminine, and *-us* for the neuter, to a case of the positive ending in *-i* (*sinister*, however, *sinisterior*); the superlative, by adding *-ssimus* to the case of the positive ending in *-i*, as *docti*, *doctior*, *doctissimus*.

There are some adjectives which form their comparison from disused forms, or borrow it from other words of like meaning, as :—

	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>Bonus</i> , good ;	<i>melior</i> ,	<i>optimus</i> .
<i>Malus</i> , bad ;	<i>pejor</i> ,	<i>pessimus</i> .
<i>Magnus</i> , great ;	<i>major</i> ,	<i>maximus</i> .
<i>Multus</i> , much ;	<i>plus</i> ,	<i>plurimus</i> .
<i>Parvus</i> , little ;	<i>minor</i> ,	<i>minimus</i> .

Adjectives ending in *-er* form the superlative by adding *-rimus* to the nominative case singular masculine, as *pulcher*, *pulcherrimus*; adjectives ending in *-lis* form their superlatives by adding *-simus*, as *utilis*, *utilissimus*; but *agilis* and a few others change *-is* into *-limus*.

Vetus, *sinister*, and *dexter* form their superlative degree thus: *vetus*, *veterrimus*; *sinister*, *sinisterrimus*; *dexter*, *dexterrimus*.

Adjectives ending in *-dicus*, *-ficus*, and *-volus* form their comparatives and superlatives in *-entior* and *-entissimus*, as *maledicus*, *maledicentior*, *maledicentissimus*; *beneficus*, *beneficentior*, *beneficentissimus*; *benevolus*, *benevolentior*, *benevolentissimus*.

Adverbs derived from adjectives are compared in *-ius* for the comparative and *-issime* for the superlative, as *digne*, *dignius*, *dignissime*; *graviter*, *gravius*, *gravissime*.

Some adjectives have no positive, as *deterior*, *deteriorum*; *ocior*, *ocissimus*; *potior*, *potissimus*. *Natu maximus*, eldest, is used for the superlative of *senex*; and *natu minimus*, youngest, for *juvenis*.

Sæpe, often; *diu*, long; and *ferociter*, ferociously, are compared thus: *sæpe*, *sæpius*, *sæpissime*; *diu*, *diutius*, *diutissime*; *ferociter*, *ferocius*, *ferocissime*. Some adjectives have two forms in the superlative, as:—

Dives,	divitior, or	divitissimus, or
	ditior,	ditissimus.
Exter, extra,	exterior,	extremus, or
		extimus.

Superus,	superior,	supremus, <i>or</i> summus.
Posterus,	posterior,	postremus, <i>or</i> postumus.
Inferus,	inferior,	infimus, <i>or</i> imus.

The following comparatives and superlatives have a preposition for the positive :—

Citra,	citerior,	citimus.
Intra,	interior,	intimus.
Pre,	prior,	primus.
Prope,	proprior,	proximus.
Ultra,	ulterior,	ultimus.

Bellus, pretty; *falsus*, false; *diversus*, contrary; *inclutus*, famous; *novus*, new, and a few others have a superlative but not a comparative.

PRONOUNS.

Pronouns like nouns undergo various inflections to signify number, case, and gender.

There are ten simple pronouns, and from them are derived the pronoun adjectives, *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*, *nostras*, *vestras*, and *cujus*, -a, -um (whose?).

Ille and *iste* are declined thus :—

Nom.	<i>ille</i> , -a, -ud.
Gen.	<i>illius</i> .
Dat.	<i>illi</i> .

The remaining cases, both in the singular and plural, are declined like adjectives of three terminations; *ipse* is declined like *ille*, excepting that it has

ipsum in the nominative and accusative cases, singular number. *Meus* makes *mi* in the vocative case, singular number, and *tuus* and *suus* have no vocative. *Nostras*, *vestras*, and *cujas* are declined like adjectives in *-as*, as *nostras*, *nostratis*.

When *-met* is added to personal pronouns it expresses peculiar emphasis, as *egomet*, I myself.

VERBS.

The verb is that part of speech by which it is affirmed that something acts or suffers.

Verbs have two voices, active and passive ; the voice of a verb is its form as expressing action or passive endurance.

The root of a verb is that part which is found in all the tenses or cases, as from *am-āre*, the root of the present is *am*, the root of the perfect is *amav*.

There are some verbs that form the root of the perfect by prefixing a syllable, and this is called reduplication, as *curr-ēre*, root of perfect *cucurr*.

Deponent verbs end in *-or* but have an active signification.

A transitive differs from an intransitive or neuter verb in this, that the action of the former passes on to the noun following, as *amat suum patrem*, he loves his father ; whilst the action of the latter is confined within its own subject, as *dormio*, I sleep.

MOODS, GERUNDS, AND SUPINES.

A mood (*modus*) expresses the manner in which the action or state denoted by the verb exists. There

are four moods—the indicative, imperative, potential or subjunctive, and infinitive.

Verbs have three gerunds, ending in *-di*, *-do*, *-dum*, and two supines, ending in *-um* and *-u*.

TENSES.

Tense (tempus) is the time in which the action of a verb exists. Time is naturally divided into three divisions, viz. present, past, and future. The past has three divisions and the future two divisions, so that in Latin there are six tenses—present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, first and second future.

Verbs have two numbers, singular and plural, and three persons in each number.

CONJUGATIONS.

There are four conjugations, distinguished by the infinitive mood, which ends thus:—

The first conjugation has *ā* long, before *-re* of the infinitive mood; as, *am-āre*.

The second conjugation has *ē* long, before *-re* of the infinitive mood; as, *mon-ēre*.

The third conjugation has *ē* short, before *-re* of the infinitive mood; as, *reg-ēre*.

The fourth conjugation has *ī* long, before *-re* of the infinitive mood; as, *aud-īre*.

DECLENSIONS OF VERBS REGULAR—ACTIVE VOICE.

1. Amo, amas, amavi, amāre, amandi, amando, amandum, amatum, amatu, amans, amaturus.

2. Moneo, mones, monui, monēre, monendi, monendo, monendum, monitum, monitu, monens, moniturus.

3. Rego, regis, rexi, regēre, regendi, regendo, regendum, rectum, rectu, regens, recturus.

4. Audio, audis, audivi, audire, audiendi, audiendo, audiendum, auditum, audītu, audiens, auditurus.

PASSIVE VOICE.

1. Amor, amaris vel amare, amatus sum, amari, amatus, amandus.

2. Moneor, monēris vel monēre, monitus sum, moneri, monitus, monendus.

3. Regor, regeris vel regere, rectus sum, regi, rectus, regendus.

4. Audior, audiris vel audire, auditus sum, audiri, auditus, audiendus.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Some verbs vary from the general rule and are formed in the following manner:—

1. *Possum, pōtūi, pōssē, potens*, to be able.

2. *Volo, vōlūi, vēllē, volendi, volendo, volendum, volens*, to be willing.

3. *Nolo, nōlūi, nōllē, nolendi, nolendo, nolendum, nolens*, to be unwilling.

4. *Malo, mālūi, mällē, malendi, malendo, malendum, malens*, to prefer.

5. *Edo, ēdi, edērē vel esse, edendi, edendo, edendum, esum, esu, edens, esūrus*, to eat.

6. *Fero, tūli, fērre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum, latu, ferens, laturus*, to bear or suffer.

7. *Feror, lātus sum, fērri, latus, ferendus*, to be borne or suffered.

8. *Fio, fāctus sum, fiērī, factus, faciendus*, to be made or done.

9. *Eo, ivi, ire, eundi, eundo, eundum, itum, itū, iens, iturus, to go.*

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective verbs are those that have only some particular tenses and persons, as *aio*, I say ; *ausim*, I dare ; *ave*, hail, &c.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Those verbs are strictly called impersonals of which only the third person singular is found, and which do not admit a personal subject but a preposition or a neuter noun understood. They are formed in the third person singular, according to the conjugation to which they belong, as :—

Piget, piguit or pigitum est.

Tædet, pertæsum est.

Oportet, oportuit, &c.

INCEPTIVE VERBS.

Inceptive verbs are such as show that the action is beginning to take place. They are formed from the second person singular of the present tense of the indicative mood of some simple verb of kindred meaning by adding *-co*. They all end in *-sco* and belong to the third conjugation.

FREQUENTATIVE VERBS.

Frequentative verbs are such as imply frequency, or repetition of the action, and end in *-sco*, *-cto*, and *-ito* ; those in *-ito* are principally formed from verbs of the third conjugation, by changing the final *-u* of

the passive supine into *-ito*. They all belong to the first conjugation.

DESIDERATIVE VERBS.

Desiderative verbs are such as express some wish or desire. They belong to the fourth conjugation and they are formed by changing *-u* of the supines of verbs into *-urio*; as *esurio*, I want to eat, from *esu*, to be eaten.

ADVERBS.

An adverb is an indeclinable part of speech joined to verbs, adjectives, and sometimes even to other adverbs, to qualify them; as *scribit male*, he writes badly. Adverbs are no more than old forms of the ablative case of the adjectives from which they are derived; they are compared thus:—

Doctè, doctiùs, doctissimè.

Sapienter, sapientiùs, sapientissimè.

CONJUNCTIONS.

A conjunction is an indeclinable part of speech which joins sentences together. Those which connect things that are distinct from each other are called disjunctive conjunctions, as *aut, vel, &c.*; those which denote things of the same kind are called copulative conjunctions, as *et, at, atque, &c.*; some express a comparison, as *ut (uti) sicut, velut, &c.*; some express a concession, as *etsi, etiamsi, &c.*; some a condition, as *si, sin, nisi* or *ni, si modo, &c.*; some an inference, as *ergo, igitur, itaque, &c.*; some a cause

or reason, as *nam, namque, enim, etenim, &c.*; some an opposition, as *sed, autem, etenim, &c.*; some time, as *quum, quum primum, ut primum, &c.*

Num, utrum, an, ne (enclitic, which is added to the three preceding—*numne, utrumne, anne*), *nonne, ec* (found in *ecquando* and *ecquid*), and *numquid*, are interrogatives.

PREPOSITIONS.

A preposition is an indeclinable part of speech which expresses the relation of nouns to each other or to verbs. The following govern the accusative case:—

Ad.	Ob.
Adversum, adversus.	Penes.
Ante.	Per.
Apud.	Pone.
Circa, circum.	Post.
Circiter.	Præter.
Cis, citra.	Prope.
Contra.	Propter.
Erga.	Secundum.
Extra.	Supra.
Infra.	Trans.
Inter.	Ultra.
Intra.	Usque.
Juxta.	Versus.

Versus always follows its case.

The following prepositions govern the ablative case:—

A, and before consonants	E, Ex.
ab.	Præ.
Absque.	Pro.
Coram.	Sine.
Cum.	Tenus.
De.	

Tenus often follows a genitive case. The following govern either the accusative or ablative, according to the sense. *In* signifying *into*, *motion towards*, governs the accusative; *in* signifying *rest* governs the ablative. *Sub* after verbs of *motion* and also when it denotes *time* governs the accusative case; when it signifies *under* it governs the ablative. *Super* when it signifies *over*, *above*, *besides*, governs the accusative; when it means *concerning*, *about*, *upon*, it governs the ablative.

INTERJECTIONS.

An interjection is an indeclinable part of speech which betokens a sudden emotion of the mind, be it grief, joy, or passion. The following is a list of the principal interjections:—

1. Those that denote joy, as *io*, *iu*, *ha*, &c.
2. „ „ grief, as *heu*, *ehou*, *væ*, *hei*, *ohe*.
3. „ „ praise, as *eia*, *euge*.
4. „ „ astonishment, as *o*, *en*, or *ecce*.
5. „ „ calling, as *heus*, *o*, *eho*, *ehodum*.
6. „ „ dislike, as *phui*, *apage*.
7. „ „ attestation, as *pro*, written also *proh*.

DIRECTIONS IN PARSING SENTENCES.

If a verb—what kind? what conjugation? mood? tense? number and person? what has it for its nominative case? conjugate it. Give the rule.

If a noun—what declension? gender, number, and case? decline it. Why that particular case? Give the rule.

If an adjective—whether a noun adjective of three terminations? number, case, gender? decline it. Give degrees of comparison, rule for its concord.

If a personal pronoun—what number, case? decline it. Give the rule.

If a relative pronoun—what is the antecedent? number, gender, person, and rule? case, and why? Give the rule.

If a participle—which participle? from what verb? number, case, and gender? why? Give the rule.

If an adverb—what kind? on what does it depend?

If a conjunction—what kind? what does it join?

If a preposition—what case does it govern? and what word in the sentence?

HINTS ON LATIN CONSTRUING.

Translate each word literally.

1. Take the vocative cases with some interjections and adverbs.

2. Take the nominative case and words in apposi-

tion with the relative pronoun, or any other inserted clause, depending on the nominative case.

3. Take the verbs with adverbs.

4. Take the verb in the infinitive mood.

5. Take the case or cases (generally the accusative) governed by the verb.

PART II.—EXAMPLES ON THE THREE CONCORDS.

FIRST CONCORD.

Between the nominative case and the verb.

Rule.—A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

Ego voco.
Tu scribis.
Ille legit.
Nos laudamus.
Vos respondetis.
Illi festinant.
Oculus videt.
Canis latrat.
Homo clamat.
Mulier dolet.
Pomum discedit.
Pastor canit.
Gladius fulget.
Bella tument.
Pueri scribunt.
Tu quærebas.
Avis volabat.
Equi currebant.
Pueri manebant.

Duces contendebant.
Dies erat.
Dixit ille.
Arbores creverunt.
Alexander vicit.
Discipuli didicerunt.
Advenæ venerunt.
Duces redierunt.
Nos audivimus.
Magistri iverant.
Dux puniverat.
Ceciderant poma.
Regna floruerant.
Vos neglexeratis.
Tempus veniet.
Pueri scribent.
Lingua negabit.
Ego aspiciam.
Silebunt illi.

Dormito viator.	Periculum fuerit.
Ama.	Dixerit orator.
Vale.	Templum steterit.
Perge.	Sol occiderit.
Itu.	Tyranni tremuerint.
Agricola aret.	Fama venisset.
Dicite vos.	Nos vidissemus.
Hostis vincat.	Dolores abiissent.
Lateat periculum.	Amici maluissent.
Victoria veniat.	Virtus periisset.
Saltent virgines.	Aura creverit.
Ego sperem.	Oves redierint.
Nuncius rediret.	Mors venerit.
Imperator recusaret.	Ego discessero.
Damnaret judex.	Illi reverterint.
Saxa inciderent.	Puer cantaverit.
Illi studerent.	Puella cecinerit.

Rule.—Verbs passive and deponent in their composite tenses agree in gender with their nominative case.

Ego accusor.	Extincta est flamma.
Donum æstimatur.	Natus est heros.
Proditores condemnantur.	Spes falsæ sunt.
Vos vituperamini.	Viatores recepti erant.
Heroes laudantur.	Tu missus eras.
Tempora mutantur.	Spoliata erant castra.
Exul revocabatur.	Naves mersæ fuerant.
Tu poscebaris.	Ego sequar.
Musæ loquebantur.	Mores mutabuntur.
Dominus locutus est.	Laudator industria.
Puer profectus est.	Solvatur pecunia.

Moriamur.
 Fatemini vos.
 Ego lauder.
 Panis ematur.
 Narrentur fabulæ.
 Vinum promatur.
 Premia dentur.
 Tegeretur caput.
 Ille reverteretur.
 Latæ sint leges.

Illata sit injuria.
 Fides corrupta fuerit.
 Dolores aucti sint.
 Exercitus victus esset.
 Vos visi essetis.
 Vox audita fuisset.
 Vinum bibitum erit.
 Illa nupta erit.
 Pater exoratus erit.
 Puer amatus erit.

Rules.—When the subject consists of several nouns in the singular, the verb must be always in the plural if they denote living beings, especially persons.

When pronouns of different persons are joined in one subject, or nouns with pronouns of the first and second persons, the verb agrees with the first in preference to the second, and the second in preference to the third.

A verb placed between two nominatives of the same person but of different numbers may agree with either of them, but generally it agrees with the latter.

Castor et Pollux visi sunt.
 Tu et ille legetis.
 Ego et Cicero valemus.
 Ego et ille puniemur.
 Fortuna et fama amittuntur.
 Forma et gloria fragilia sunt.
 Pater et mater mortui sunt.
 Virtus et summa potestas non coeunt.
 Marius et Sylla civile bellum gesserunt.

Ego et suavissimus Cicero valemus.
Pectus quoque robora fiunt.
Omnia pontus erant.
Tuque puer que tuus.

SECOND CONCORD.

Between the substantive and the adjective.

Rule.—Every adjective, participle, and pronoun agrees with the substantive in gender, number, and case.

Bellum est dubium.
Magna auctoritas erat.
Meus equus fatigatur.
Fiat voluntas tua.
Homines superbi cadunt.
Diligens agricola serit.
Multi sunt inimici.
Exercitus profectus est.
Nix alta jacet.
Pecunia recepta est.
Bellum exitiosum impendet.
Curæ mordaces fugiunt.
Mali auctores negliguntur.
Ignavi pueri verberantur.
Semper voluptates sunt mortales.
Sed honores sunt immortales.
Tempus præteritum nunquam revertitur.
Animi improbi semper cruciantur.
Mors est certa, tempus est incertum.
Etiam capillus unus habet umbram suam.
Solvitur acris hyems.
Ultissimus est cibus simplex.

Nostra corpora vertuntur.
Cari sunt parentes.
Sola nobilitas virtus.
Pugna aspera surgit.
Semianimes volvuntur equi.
Vita brevis est, gloria est sempiterna.
Eunt veloces anni.
Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur.
Pater mihi et mater mortui sunt.
Beneficium et injuria inter se contraria.
Boni sapientesque pulsi sunt.
Vita bene acta effecit senectutem jucundam.
Ille res scriptas habet in animo suo.
Tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet.
Habet suum venenum blanda oratio.
Amici sunt monendi et objurgandi.
Nihil est, quod tempus non possit efficere.
Deus, qui gubernat mundum et quem nemo videt,
est eternus.
Non est lugenda mors, quam immortalitas consequitur.

THIRD CONCORD.

Between the relative and its antecedent.

Rule.—The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; but its case is governed by the verb in its own sentence.

Vir bonus est, qui benefacit.
Pompeius, qui victus est, fugit.
Nihil, nisi quod prodest, carum est.
Servi sunt fidi, qui semper vigilant.
Ille quotidie damnatur, qui semper timet.
Nihil est bonum, quod non honestum est.

Homines beati habentur qui nunquam peccant.
 Rex est, qui metuit nihil.
 Nemo immaturè moritur, qui moritur miser.
 Puer, quem vidisti, mortuus est.
 Legati, qui citò venerunt, citiùs abierunt.
 Bona mors est quæ extinguit mala.
 Fatetur facinus is, qui iudicium fugit.
 Pericula timidus, quæ non sunt, videt.
 Beneficia plura recepit, qui scit reddere.
 Malum est consilium, quod mutari non potest.
 Quod turpe est, nunquam id est utile.
 Fortior est qui se, quam qui fortissima oppida vincit.
 Graia iuvenca venit, quæ te patriamque domumque
 perdat.
 Quem cuperent nautæ, ventus erat.
 Pallescunt frondes, quas nova læsit hyems.
 Beati sunt illi, quos nulli timores terrent.
 Rara quidem est virtus quam non fortuna gubernet;
 quæ maneat, cum fugit illa.
 Boni sunt pueri, quos gloria excitat et laus delectat.
 Omnes causæ quas commemoras, justissimæ sunt.
 Sapiens est, quem neque pauperies, neque mors, neque
 vincula terrent.

GENERAL EXAMPLES.

1. THE ACCUSATIVE AFTER THE VERB.

Rule.—Active and deponent verbs govern the accusative case.

Nos patriam fugimus.
 Spargit sylva frondes.
 Milites muros ascendunt.
 Disciplina firmat ingenium.

Romulus Romam condidit.
 Scipio Carthaginem delevit.
 Sophocles fecit tragœdias.
 Virtus incitat vires.
 Regem non faciunt opes.
 Quando ego te aspiciam.
 Non me frustrantur oculi.
 Ætas formam populabitur.
 Necessitas non habet leges.
 Ira odium generat, concordia nutrit amorem.
 Mercator reficit naves quassas.
 Feriunt summos fulmina montes.
 Nos patria nostra delectat.
 Magnam fortunam magnus animus decet.
 Epaminondas unam solùm habebat vestem.
 Palmam, qui meruit, ferat ille.
 Paupertatem facilè perpersus est Epaminondas.

2. THE INFINITIVE.

Rule.—One verb governs another in the infinitive mood.

Me scribere jussit.
 Virtus eripi nunquam potest.
 Poteram tua vela videre.
 Debemus colere Deum.
 Vitia celari non possunt.
 Malo mori quam fœdari.
 Quam cuperes hunc revocare diem!
 Naturam maturare pecunia nescit.
 Stultus non novit silentium servare.
 Velis servare amicos.
 Sæpe ego, ne biberem, volui dormire videri.

Ne geras imperium, priusquam parere didiceris.
Vendere cum possis, captivum occidere noli.
Lex universa est, quæ jubet nasci et mori.
Dari bonum quod potest auferri potest.
Non timet is mortem, qui scit contemnere vitam.

3. PREPOSITIONS. See page 14.

Rule.—Some govern the accusative, some the ablative case.

Tardius irent propter onus.
Per mare, per terras, per flumina curris.
In urbe luxuries creatur.
In ecclesiam omnes eunt.
Quum de me apud te loquor.
Nemo sine vitiis nascitur.
Romanum imperium a Romulo exordium habet.
Comes facundus in viâ pro vehiculo est.
Beatus esse sine virtute nemo potest.
Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.
Scipio solitus erat ventitare in Capitolium ante
diluculum.
Agathocles, qui in Siciliâ regnavit, ad regiam majes-
tatem ex humili genere pervenerat.
Hoc, sub noctem, evenit.
Talpæ sub terra aperti sunt.
Aves super terram volant.
Hâc super re scribam.

4. CONJUNCTIONS. See page 15.

Nox erat, et fulgebat luna.
Flumina amem sylvasque.

Cæderem te nisi irascerer.
Fortuna citius invenias quàm retineas.
Virtus clara æternaque habetur.
Senecta languida atque iners est.
Et præceptores et studia amet adolescens.
Aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poetæ.
Regem sæva et inexorabilis ira non decet.
Atque idem venti vela fidemque ferent.
Deus est colendus, magis piè quam magnificè.
Stultitiamne dicam an impudentiam?
Gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur.
Classem inflammari incendique jussit Cæsar.
Cæsar scribere et legere simul, dictare atque audire
solebat.

PART III.—THE GENERAL RULES OF SYNTAX ILLUSTRATED BY EX- AMPLES.

THE NOMINATIVE CASE (APPOSITION).

Rules.—The nominative case is called *casus rectus*, to distinguish it from the rest, which are called *obliqui*. It immediately governs the verb.

A noun in apposition must agree in case with the substantive of which it is spoken.

If the principal noun be the name of a town with *oppidum* or *urbs* in apposition to it, the verb or participle usually agrees with the *apposition* instead of the principal noun.

Jam seges est ubi Troja fuit.

Sunt morosi senes.

Hannibal transiit Alpes.

Dum felis dormit, saliant mures.

Dum tempus datur, hostis fugit.

Antipater parricida fœdè periit.

Cato appellat Murenam Salatorem.

Ego Hannibal pacem expeto.

Hic est leo, hospes hominis; hic est homo, medicus
leonis.

Brutus, præclarus auctor tuæ nobilitatis, patriam
liberavit.

Tulliola, deliciæ nostræ, tuum munusculum flagitat.
Xantippe, Socratis philosophi uxor, morosa admodum
et jurgiosa erat.

Ille suam lætus patriam victorque petebat.

Tum matronæ ad Veturiam matrem Coriolani, frequentes coeunt.

A patria fugio victus et exul ego.

Apiolæ, oppidum Latinorum, ab rege Tarquinio
captum est.

THE NOMINATIVE CASE AFTER VERBS (ATTRACTION OF PREDICATE).

Rules.—Verbs of *existence*, verbs passive denoting *name* or *title*, *estimation* or *opinion*, *election* and *appointment*, take the same case after as go before them.

After verbs of *wishing* and *declaring* the accusative of the pronoun is sometimes expressed and sometimes left out; if the accusative is left out before the infinitive, the noun or participle with the infinitive is what is called *attracted* into the nominative case.

When the verb *esse*, &c., has a pronoun in the accusative case as its subject, which is the usual construction, and this accusative of the pronoun denotes the same person as the object (in the dative) of *licet*, the accusative pronoun is generally left out, and the noun after *esse* either remains in the accusative or is attracted into the dative.

Honos est præmium virtutis.

Ego sum dives.

Tu dominus, tu vir, tu frater eras.

Scipio est bellator, et Marcus Cato orator.

Puer orator evadet.

Verus patriæ diceris esse pater.

Citò ignominia fit superbi gloria.

Fortuna vitrea est, tum cùm splendet, frangitur.

Formosa facies muta commendatio est.

Non tamen hospes eris, nec jam potes advena dici.

Quæ apud alios iracundia dicitur, ea in imperio
superbia atque crudelitas appellatur.

Antipater, Cassandri filius, fit parricida.

Tua sum, tua dicar oportet,

Penelope; conjux semper Ulyssis ero.

Fides religionis nostræ fundamentum habetur.

Quod putavi fore gaudium, id extitit exitium.

Cinis, et manes, et fabula fies.

Infantes sumus, et senes videmur.

Malarum rerum audacia interdum fortitudo vocatur.

At bene nupta feror, quia Herculis nominer uxor.

Numa Pompilius rex creatus est.

Certe ego, quæ fueram puella, facta videbor anus.

Optat esse beatus.

Dicit esse neglectus.

Tibi superbo esse non licet.

Miseros esse non licet.

THE GENITIVE CASE.

THE GENITIVE CASE AFTER ADJECTIVES, PRONOUNS,
VERBALS, ADVERBS, &c.

Rules.—The genitive is known by the sign “of”
or “belonging to,” and is generally the latter of two

substantives of different significations. The genitive is often used to *express quality*.

Partitive adjectives, as *which, every, both, &c.*, as also *ordinals, numerals, comparatives, and superlatives*, govern the genitive case.

Adjectives which signify *desire, knowledge, memory, participation*; many that express *fulness or emptiness*; verbals in *-ax*; many participles used adjectively, as *amans, appetens, fugiens, &c.*, govern the genitive case.

Adverbs of *place*, and those that express *degree, quantity*; a few which denote *a point of time*; and the words *nihil, instar, causâ, ergo, gratiâ* govern the genitive case.

The nominative and accusative *neuter singular of pronouns*, and some adjectives, govern the genitive case.

If the name of a town, *where any thing is done*, be of the *first or second declension and singular number* it is put in the genitive.

Sævit amor ferri.

Vincit amor patriæ, laudumque immensa cupido.

Peccati dolor et maximus et æternus est.

Jucunda est memoria præteritorum periculorum.

Virtutem semper amavi illius viri.

Divitiarum et formæ gloria fluxa atque fragilis est.

Clarorum virorum post mortem permanent honores.

Rara est concordia formæ atque pudicitiae.

Pallida mors pulsat pauperum tabernas, regumque turres.

Umbrarum hic locus est, somni, noctisque soporæ.

Uter est insanior horum ?

Utrum horum mavis accipe.

Minima malorum eligenda sunt.

Quisnam hominum veniam dare, quisve deorum
abnuerit ?

Neque ex castris Catilinæ quisquam omnium dis-
cesserat.

Quid ad te quisque necessariorum scribit nescio.

Leo est animalium fortissimus.

Parricidium omnium scelerum maximum est.

Nonne tibi videtur stultissimus omnium ?

Postremi Celtiberorum qui in acie erant, primi flam-
mam conspexêre.

Si cupidus es. gloriæ, quæras alia ornamenta.

Si conscius es nullius culpæ, ne time.

Vivit, et est vitæ nescius ipse suæ.

Nunquam tamdiu ignarus eram rerum mearum.

Vive memor senectutis et mortis.

Venturæ memores jam nunc estote senectæ.

Quam dives pecoris, nivei quam lactis abundans.

Habetis ducem, memorem vestri, oblitum sui.

Tempus edax est rerum.

Natura dedit mentem capacem omnis virtutis.

Tenacissimi sumus eorum, quæ rudibus in annis
percipimus.

Quique fugax rerum, securaque in otia natus.

Mollis et impatiens antè laboris eram.

Utriusque harum rerum humanus animus est expers ?

Amans virtutis erat.

Ubina gentium sumus ? O dii immortales !

Ubique terrarum sunt, ibi est omne reipublicæ
præsidium.

Ed impudentiæ ventum est.
 Illam sententiam Bibuli pridie ejus diei fregeramus.
 Parvæ tunc temporis, classe in Ægyptum missâ, vires
 Atheniensibus erant.
 Commeatûs abundè municipia, atque coloniæ patebunt.
 Jam satis terris nivis atque diræ grandinis misit pater.
 Plato est mihi instar omnium.
 Unus ille dies mihi quidem immortalitatis instar fuit.
 Ibi pacis causâ venimus.
 Virtutis ergo ei corona aurea datur.

Quantum quisque suâ numorum servat in arca,
 Tantum habet et fidei.

Ullo prælio tantum sanguinis fusum est.
 Quid rerum geram?
 Omnes aliquid temporis amittimus.
 Quid mali optes?
 Ad hoc ætatis a pueritiâ fui.
 Fuit magni animi et corporis.
 Hic est capax amicitiae, amans patriæ, cupidus litera-
 rum.
 Peritus belli, haud ignarus religionis, conscius om-
 nium meorum consiliorum, et Romæ vivit.
 Corinthi nunciata est victoria.
 Romæ pueros docebat.

THE GENITIVE CASE AFTER VERBS.

Rules.—The genitive is used with the verb *esse* as often as it signifies *possession*, *mark*, or *duty*, the noun on which it depends being omitted; instead of the genitives *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostri*, *vestri*, the neuters *meum*, *tuum*, *suum*, *nostrum*, *vestrum* are used.

Verbs of *accusing, condemning, acquitting, &c.*, take a genitive of the charge; if the charge be denoted by a *neuter pronoun* it is placed in the *accusative*.

Verbs of *esteeming, valuing, &c.*, require a genitive of *the cost or value* when it is expressed by *magni, tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, assis, flocci, pili, pensi, &c. &c.*

Satago, misereor, miseresco, reminiscor, obliviscor, memini admit either the genitive or accusative.

The impersonal verbs *piget, pudet, pœnitet, tædet, and miseret* take a genitive of the object which causes the feeling. *Interest* takes a genitive of the person whose interest is concerned; *refert* is seldom used with a genitive of the person, but with a possessive pronoun in the ablative feminine.

Cætera fortunæ, non mea, turba fuit.

Jam me Pompeii totum esse scis.

Inimicum, quamvis humilem, docti est metuere.

Angusti animi est amare divitias, magni contemnere.

Est stulti dicere non putaveram.

Patris est filios amare.

Laudare se vani, vituperare stulti est.

Arrogantis est negligere quid ad se quisque sentiat.

Tuum est, Cato, videre.

Nostrum est intelligere.

Me ipsum inertię nequitięque condemno.

Admonere alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suę, periculi aut ignominię incipiebat.

Grammaticos officii sui commonemus.

Deprecor ne meum hoc officium arrogantię condemnes.

Publius Sextus prætor designatus ambitûs damnatus est.

Id verum accusat.

Dum civitas Atheniensium rerum potita est.

Tanti est quanti est fungus putidus.

Nulla possessio pluris æstimanda est quam virtus.

Tanti eris aliis, quanti tibi fueris.

Ego illum flocci pendo, nec hujus, qui me pili æstimat.

Advexi, exposui, vendo meum non pluris quam cæteri, fortasse etiam minoris.

Vocis et spiritûs et totius corporis, et ipsius linguæ motûs et exercitationis, non tam artis indigent quàm laboris.

Discrucior animi quia abundum est mihi.

Qui mei miserere debent.

Ego misereor ejus esurieî.

Recordaris tempus illud.

Cæsar oblivisci nihil solet nisi injurias.

Oblitum me putas consilii, sermonis, humanitatis tuæ?

Ipse jubet mortis te meminisse Deus.

Memini, nec unquam obliviscar, noctis illius.

Maximè, inquit Socrates, jubeo filium meum, populi Atheniensis injuriarum in me oblivisci.

Sæpe majores vestri miseriti sunt plebis Romanæ.

Me non solum piget stultitiæ meæ, sed etiam pudet.

Me pudeat nequitiae tuæ, cujus teipsum non pudet.

Tædet me vitæ.

Interest omnium recte facere.

Utriusque nostrum magni interest.

Tuâ refert teipsum nôsse.

THE DATIVE CASE.

THE DATIVE CASE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

Rules.—Adjectives which signify *advantage, likeness, agreeableness, injury, fitness, facility, &c.*, with their contraries, together with those that signify *known or unknown to*, take a dative case.

Similis, dissimilis are used with a genitive of *real likeness in nature, character, &c.*; with a dative of *external or outward resemblance*. *Propior, proximus* take a dative case, but sometimes an accusative.

Verbal adjectives in *-bilis* and the participle in *-dus* govern the dative case.

The interjections *hei* and *væ* generally take a dative case.

Temporibus non est apta corona meis.

Fortuna semper benigna est tibi.

Morti nihil est tam simile quàm somnus.

Fortuna simillima vento est.

Jucundus meo patri sermo tuus fuit.

Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat æquor.

Una est insula grata mihi.

Nullus locus nobis dulcior esse debet quàm patria.

Dum flemus, stella gravis nobis, Lucifer ortus erat.

Non patronum quæsivit Socrates, nec iudicibus simplex fuit.

Fortitudo domestica non est inferior militari virtuti.

Omnibus in rebus, voluptatibus maximis fastidium finitimum est.

Si facis ut patriæ sit idoneus, utilis agris.

Nihil enim malo, quam et me mei similem esse et illos sui.

Est propior tibi quam mihi.

Sapiens nulli est injuriæ obnoxius, itaque non refert quam multa in illum conjiciantur tela, cùm sit penetrabilis nulli.

Pax bona omnibus optabilis est.

Nulli penetrabilis astro, lucus iners.

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
Nulli flebilior quam tibi, Virgili.

Natura Dei admiranda est humano generi.

Non tibi sic sequendus eram.

Tria sunt colenda maximè juvenibus, Dei, parentes, leges.

Ultima semper expectanda dies homini est.

Et lituo tubæ permistus sonitus, bellaque matribus detestata.

Infelix Dido, nulli bene nupta marito.

Est consecrandus cuique in suo pectore.

Hei mihi, cur unquam juvenilibus acta lacertis
Phryxeam petiit Pelias arbor ovem.

Hei mihi! qualis erat! quantum mutatus erat ab illo Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achillis.

Si sciero, vae tibi, caussidice!

THE DATIVE CASE AFTER VERBS.

Rules.—All verbs may be followed by a dative of the thing or person to, for, or against which any thing is done.

Verbs that signify *advantage, disadvantage*; verbs

of *comparing, promising, paying, commanding, telling, threatening, being angry with, envying, obeying, sparing, succouring, persuading, displeasing, healing, favouring, resisting, servire*, to be a slave to, *vacare*, to have leisure for, and *nubere*, to marry when spoken of the woman, &c. &c., govern the dative case.

Sum, with all its compounds except *possum*, takes a dative, which denotes the person or thing for which something exists; *esse* with a dative of the person signifies *to have*.

The impersonal verbs compounded with the adverbs *benè, satis, malè*, and with some prepositions, as also the impersonal verbs *libet, licet, liquet, expedit, accidit, contingit*, and others of like meaning, take a dative case. *Obviam* to meet, and *præsto* to be at hand, are used with a dative.

Note.—*Rego, gubernare, and jubeo* take an accusative; *tempero* and *moderor*, when they signify “to regulate,” also take an accusative.

I, collega manus, quæ paulò antè armatæ imperium populo Romano peperint.

Non potes mihi commodare nec incommodare.

Fortuna favet fortibus.

Tollere nodosam nescit medicina podagram;

Nec formidatis auxiliatur aquis.

Natura conciliat hominem homini.

Neve mihi noceat, quod vobis semper, Achivi profuit ingenium.

Ab alio expectes, quod alteri feceris.

Veram gloriam injustæ potentiæ anteponent.

Comparat senectutem suam senectuti equi fortis.

Bona existimatio divitiis præstat.

Ei præmium tribui sub eâ conditione, ne quid postea scriberet.

Corpus exsanguè sepulchro reddidit Hectoreum.

Oscula plura viro mandataque plura dedissem,

Et sunt quæ volui dicere plura tibi.

Mihi mœnia Teucre constituent, urbique dabit
Lavinia nomen.

Verres nihil omninò solvit civitatibus pro frumento.

Tempora longa tibi noli promittere vitæ

Pro quibus officiis pretium mihi dulce rependo.

Flectere iter sociis, terræque advertere proras imperat.

Dic mihi, Damœta, cujum pecus? an Melibœi?

Aristippus cuidam glorianti, quòd multum bibens
non inebriatur, hoc, inquit, et mulus facit.

Utrumque vitium est, et omnibus credere et nulli.

Ne videar prudentiæ tuæ diffidere.

Qui homo sese miserum et mendicum volet, Neptuno
credat esse.

Moribus et vitæ credidit ille mœæ; de facie metuit
vitæ confidet.

Cives magistratibus pareant, magistratus legibus.

Montibus in nostris solus tibi certet Amyntas.

Omnes antiquæ gentes regibus quondam paruerunt.

Malo parere imperatori, quàm hostem occidere.

Tibi servire malim quam alii libertus esse.

Exercendum est corpus, ut obedire consilio rationique
possit.

Iratus, cum ad se rediit, sibi tum irascitur.

Egredienti ex senatu Cæsari minitarentur.
Multa mihi terræ, multa minantur aquæ.
Potenti irasci, sibi periculum est quærere.
Virtus plurimis prodest, obest nemini.
Idem amor exitium est pecori, pecorisque magistro.
Moribus tuis adsit affabilitas, verbis urbanitas.
Sed tibi tantus inest veteris respectus amici, carior
ut mea sit, quàm tua fama tibi.
Pompeius nihil maluit, quàm quod tibi obsesset.
Natura conciliat hominem homini.
Tua cur nobis fallens occurrit imago?
Virtuti nihil obstat et armis.
Quis Deus opposuit nostris sua numina votis?
Ægroto dum anima est, spes est.
Illi corpus erat durum, patiensque laborum.

Si vox infragilis, pectus mihi firminus ære,
Pluraque cum linguis pluribus ora forent.

Illi robur et æs triplex
Circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci
Commisit pelago ratem
Primus.

Est mihi, quæ lanas molliat, apta manus.
Omnibus satisfecit.

Sunt nobis mitia poma,
Castaneæ molles, et pressi copia lactis.

Sunt mihi bis septem præstanti corpore Nymphæ.
Mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetit præter volun-
tatem.

Obviam ire hostibus.
Præsto esse tuis fratribus.

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

Rules.—The accusative is the immediate object of the verb or preposition, or it governs the infinitive verb. It is joined to all transitive verbs, whether active or deponent, to express the object on which it is exerted.

The impersonals *piget*, *pudet*, *pœnitet*, *miseret* take an accusative of the person feeling; *deceat* and *dedecet* take an accusative, but with the infinitive mood.

Verbs of *asking*, *teaching*, *concealing*, *clothing*, &c., may have two accusatives, one of the person and another of the thing.

The accusative with the infinitive follows verbs (*sentiendi et declarandi*) of *feeling*, *declaring*, &c. &c., but after the verbs *sperare*, *promittere* or *polliceri*, and *recipere*, the future infinitive is used instead of the present with the accusative of the pronoun.

The accusative is used to express *duration of time and space*; *a point or space of future time* for which any arrangement is now made is put in the accusative with *in*; *the exact time at which a thing is to be done* is put into the accusative with *ad*; *past time* (*abhinc*, ago) is joined to the accusative or ablative. “*Old*,” when applied to the years of *human life*, is expressed by *natus* with an accusative of time.

The names of *towns* and *small islands* and *domus* and *rus* are placed in the accusative with verbs of motion; when the name of a country and a city in it are joined with a verb of motion, the name of the country takes *in* with the accusative; *domi*, *humi*,

belli, and *militiæ* are used in the genitive, both with verbs of motion and rest.

After the interjections *O*, *heu*, *proh*, and sometimes *en* and *ecce*, an accusative of the thing or person wondered at is used.

Partem exquirebant duces multitudinum, qui rem-
publicam vexare soliti erant.

Romanum imperium a Romulo exordium habet.

Mortem non deprecor, inquit.

Primus et ire viam et fluvios tentare menaces
Audet.

Ego hanc clementiam vitam urbanam atque otiosam
secutus sum.

Audax omnia perpeti,
Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas.

Rogo te hoc beneficium jure meo.

Deum roga bonam mentem, bonam valetudinem
animi, deinde corporis.

Cum rogo te nummos sine pignore "non habeo"
inquis.

Nulla est salus in bello ; pacem te poscimus.

Hoc te ita rogo ut majore studio rogare non possim.

Otium omnia mala docet adolescentes.

Tu modo posce deos veniam.

Quid nunc te, ignave, literas doceam.

Eam rem nos locus admonuit.

Stolam gloriam induit eum.

Ignavium pœnitebit aliquando ignaviæ.

Tui me miseret.

Me non solùm piget stultitiæ meæ, sed etiam pudet.

Oratorem irasci minimum decet, simulare non dedecet.
Difficilem oportet aurem habere ad crimina.

Locutum fuisse me aliquando pœnituit, tacuisse nunquam.

Non modò reticere parentum injurias, sed etiam æquo animo ferre oportet.

Omnes juraverunt, se exercitum ducesque non deserturos neque sibi separatim a reliquis consilium capturos esse.

Decebat Socrates multos homines propterea velle vivere, ut ederent et biberent, se bibere atque edere, ut viveret.

Beneficium se dedisse qui dicit, petit.

Venisse (aiunt) diis simillimum juvenem vincentem omnia, quum armis, tum benignitate ac beneficiis.

Vivere me dices, salvum tamen esse negabis.

Certum est te moriturum.

Spero me negotium confecturum (esse).

Promisit se venturum.

Speravit se ex tuâ sententiâ navigaturum.

Puer recepit se omnia facturum.

Alexander pollicetur, præstaturum se ea Dario, si secundus sibi, non par haberi velit.

Mihi certum est digitum nusquam ab honestissimâ sententiâ discedere.

Hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos.

Lacedæmonii septingentos jam annos ampliùs unis moribus et unquam mutatis legibus vivunt.

Fabiæ Dolabellæ, triginta se annos habere dicenti,
Verum est, inquit Cicero, nam hoc jam viginti annos audio.

Facilis descensus Averni;

Noctes atque dies patet atra janua Ditis.

Serò resistemus ei, quem per annos decem aluimus
contra nos.

Ad cœnam me invitavit, in posterum diem.

Polliciti sunt, se ad posterum diem soluturos.

Abhinc annos (*or* annis) quatuor cum auro argento-
que multo legatos Romam mittit.

Regulus Carthaginem rediit, neque eum caritas patriæ
retinuit neque suorum.

Æschines propter ignominiam iudicii se Rhodum
contulit.

Romanus exercitus domum iverunt.

Legati Carthaginem in Africam transierunt.

Nec minore animo res Romana domi, quam militiæ
gerebantur.

Sternitur exanimisque tremens procumbit humi bos.

Istic nunc metuende, jace, non te optima mater

Condet humi, patriove onerabit membra sepulchro.

Aurum atque argentum, et alia, quæ prima ducuntur,
domum regiam comportant.

Paucorum arbitrio belli domique agitabantur; penes
eosdem ærarium, provinciæ, magistratus, gloriæ,
triumphique erant.

O nos beatos, O rempublicam fortunatam, O præ-
claram laudem mei consulatûs!

Proh Deum atque hominum fidem! quid est, si non
hæc contumelia est!

Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duoque altaria Phœbo.

O! conditionem miseram non modò administrandæ,
verùm etiam conservandæ, reipublicæ!

Heu me! per urbem fabula quanta fui.

Eheu! fugaces labuntur anni.

O lux Dardaniæ! spes O fidissima Teucrum!

O famâ ingens, ingentior armis vir Trojane! quibus
cœlo te laudibus æquam?

Proh Dii immortales! facinus indignum quod narres.

O formose puer! nimium ne crede colori.

Heu frustra dilecte puer! totidemque remisit.

Verba locus: dictoque, vale, vale, inquit et Echo.

THE ABLATIVE CASE.

THE ABLATIVE CASE AFTER ADJECTIVES, &c.

Rules.—The ablative is the instrumental case and expresses some circumstances of the action; it expresses the means or instrument, and often the cause or manner.

The person by whom any thing is done stands in the ablative with the preposition *a* or *ab*; *the thing by which any thing is done* stands in the ablative without the prepositions *a* or *ab* with verbs passive.

The adjectives *dignus*, *indignus*, *præditus*, *captus*, *fretus*, *contentus*, *extorris*, *liber*, *vacuus*, &c., together with those which signify *fulness* and *want*, govern the ablative case.

When the particle of comparison *quàm* (than) is omitted, the ablative is used with adjectives in the comparative degree; when *quàm* is not omitted, the things compared will be in the same case.

Comparatives and superlatives are often joined with ablatives expressing *the excess* or *defect* of one thing compared to another: *tantò*, *quantò*, *eò*, *quò* or *hoc*, *paulò*, *multò*, *aliquantò*, &c., belong to this kind.

Time when is put in the ablative without a preposition ; *time before* or *after* is expressed by the ablative. *Antè* and *post* are here used as adverbs, except there be another noun or pronoun to be governed by them. The *length of time before the present moment* is expressed by *abhinc* with the accusative or the ablative.

The *names of cities, towns, and small islands*, in answer to *whence* ? are put in the ablative. If the name of a city, town, or small island, at which any thing is done be of the plural number, no matter of what declension, it is put in the ablative case.

The ablative is used to *express quality*, but the noun in the ablative must have an adjective to agree with it.

Hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis.
Omnes deteriores sumus licentiâ.

Crine ruber, niger ore, brevis pede, lumine læsus,
Rem magnam præstas, Zoile, si bonus es.

Audire magnos jam videor duces, non indecoro pul-
vire sordidos.

Despice divitias, si vis animo esse beatus.

De Catilinæ conjuratione, quàm verissimè potero
paucis absolvam.

Luce sedet custos, aut summi culmine tecti,
Turribus aut altis et magnas territat urbes;
Jam ficti pravique tenax, quam nuntia veri.

Rarè ullo prælio tantum sanguinis fustum est.

Captiva deinde a militibus adducitur ad Scipionem,
virgo adeò eximiâ formâ, ut quacūque incedebat
converteret omnium oculos.

Ut vidēre virum fulgentiaque arma per umbras,
Ingenti trepidare metu.

Pompeius a Cæsare victus est.

Dies nubibus obscurabatur.

Postquam in unâ mœniâ convenēre, dispare genere,
dissimili linguâ, alius alio more viventes, incredi-
bile memoratu est quàm facilē coaluerunt.

Pauperiem, modico contentus, semper amavi.

Corporis voluptas non est digna hominis præstantiâ,
Indignus genere et præclaro nomine tantum in-
signis est.

Virtute præditi qui sunt, soli sunt divites.

Virtute non tam multi præditi esse, quam videri
volunt.

Oculis capti fodēre cubilia talpæ.

Legati, largitione magis quam causâ freti, respondent.
Extorrem me patriâ, domo inopem et coopertum
miseriis efficit.

Est dives agris, dives positus in fœnore nummis.

Plerique patriâ, sed omnes famâ atque fortunis ex-
pertes sumus.

Non tu quidem vacuus es molestiis, sed præ nobis
beatus.

Res est solliciti plena timoris amor.

“O fortunati mercatores!” gravis annis

Miles ait, multo jam fractus membra labore.

Quo justior alter nec pietate nec bello major et armis.

Nihil dulcius est libertate.

Scientiâ nulla res est præstantior.

Elephanto belluarum nulla prudentior est.

Graviora quædam sunt periculis remedia.
Nihil est agriculturâ melius, nihil dulcius, nihil
homine libero dignius.

Nerine Galatea, thymo mihi dulcior Hyblæ,
Candidior cygnis, hederâ formosior albâ.

Nec melior vir fuit Africano quisquam nec clarior.
Et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior algâ est.
Quid magis est durum saxo, quid mollius undâ?
Europa minor est quam Asia.

Plus tibi quam Juno nocuit Venus.

Tantò brevius omne tempus, quantò felicius est.

Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia.

Vis consilii expers mole ruit suâ.

Aleator, quantò in arte est melior, tantò est nequior.

Quò difficilius est, eò præclarior.

Eò fuit mirabilius, quòd abeò non expectabatur.

Quantò superiores sumus, tantò nos geramus submis-
sius.

Quò minus familiaris sim, hoc sum ad investigandum
curiosior.

Audivi ex majoribus natu hoc idem fuisse.

Ut hirundines æstivo tempore præstò sunt, frigore
pulsæ recedunt; ita falsi amici sereno vitæ tempore
præstò sunt, simul atque hyemem fortunæ viderint,
avolant omnes.

Anno CCC. et altero ab urbe conditâ imperium con-
sulare cessavit, et pro duobus consulibus decem
facti sunt; Decemviri nominati.

Eodem die, quâ in Italiâ pugnatum est, et Corinthi, et

Athenis, et Lacedæmone, nunciata est victoria.

Alexander paucis post diebus Babylone mortuus est.

Paucis diebus, cum auro argentoque multo, legatos
Romam mittit.

Dum hæc Veis agebantur, arx Romana, Capitolium-
que ingenti periculo fuit.

Ille fugit Tarquinius Corintho.

Vir magnâ virtute fuit.

L. Catilina nobili genere natus, fuit magnâ vi et
animi et corporis, sed ingenio malo pravoque.

Inter hæc e mediâ turbâ obsidum, mulier magno natu
flens ad pedes imperatoris procubuit.

Ventum erat ad Vestæ quartâ jam parte diei
Præteritâ.

THE ABLATIVE CASE AFTER VERBS—THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

Rules.—Verbs of *abounding, loading, wanting, emptying of and depriving*, and some verbs of *removing from, keeping at a distance, &c.*, and the following verbs, *fungor, fruor, utor* (with their compounds), also *potior, vescor, dignor, glorior, lator*, as also *supersedeo*, govern the ablative case.

The exact price for which a thing is bought, or sold stands in the ablative.

When a participle does not refer to a noun or pronoun, already governed or governing in the sentence, it is put in the *ablative absolute*.

A substantive which expresses the action of a verb may be used in the *ablative absolute* instead of a participle.

The adjective when it has a verbal force may be used absolutely instead of the participle.

Naturam expellas furcâ tamen usque recurret.
Eunt anni more fluentis aquæ.
Nulla est excusatio peccati, si amici causâ peccaveris.
Qui solo metu a peccato abstinet non est innocens.
Malorum est esca voluptas, quâ homines capiuntur,
ut pisces capiuntur hamo.

Tum quoque, cum pax est, trepidant formidine belli;
Nec quisquam presso vomere sulcat humum.

Memoria augetur curâ, negligentîâ intercidit.
More nivis lacrymæ sole madentis eunt.
Trahit homines suis illecebris ad suum decus virtus.
Non ministeriis servos æstimabo, sed moribus.
Vendidit hic auro patriam, dominumque potentem
ei imposuit.

Viginti talentis unam orationem Isocrates vendidit.
Talentis inimicum mihi emi, amicum vendidi.
Pollet auctoritate, circumfluit opibus, abundat amicis.
Marius properè commeatu, stipendio, armisque naves
onerat.

Miserrima est fortuna quæ inimico caret.
Dum ero non angar ullâ re, cûm omni vacem culpâ.
Carere debet omni vitio, qui in alterum paratus est
discere.

Nuntius ingenti per regia tecta tumultu,
Ecce ruit, magnisque urbem terroribus implet.

Cantantes ut eamus, ego hoc te fasce levabo.

Lacrymas effudit, et omnem
Implevit clamore locum.

Urbem incendiis, cæde cives, Italiam bello, liberavi.
Carmina sola carent fato, mortemque repellunt.

Nec cūm se sub leges pacis iniquæ
Tradiderit, regno aut optatâ luce fruatur.

Sagacitate canum ad nostram utilitatem abutimur.
Res dissimiles inter se consimili laude dignantur.
Commoda quibus utimur, lux quâ fruimur, spiritus
quem ducimus, dantur nobis et impertiuntur a Deo.
Sole oriente fugiunt tenebræ.

Milites, positis scalis, muros ascendunt.
Recordor desperationis eorum qui senes erant, me
adolescente.

Corinthe puella capta amore juvenis, illo abeunte
peregrè, umbram ex facie ejus ad lucernam pariete
linit; talis picturæ fuit origo.

Iis rebus cognitis, Cæsar, præmisso equitatu, confestim
legiones subsequi jussit.

Nihil amicitia præstabilius est, excepta virtute.

Phosphore, redde diem; quid gaudia nostra moraris?
Cæsare venturo, Phosphore, redde diem.

Apes, agmine facto,
Ignavum fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent.

Me duce, tutus eris.

Ibimus, O socii, comitesque :
Nil desperandum Teucro duce, et auspice Teucro.
Nunc animis opus, Ænea, nunc pectore firmo.

Non armis mihi Vulcani, non mille carinis,
Est opus in Teucros.

Non tam imperio, opus est quam exemplo.
Nunc mihi usus et consiliis est tuis et amore et fide.
Puer, patre occiso, domum rediit.

Jam violam puerique legunt hilaresque puellæ;
 Rustica quam nullo terra serente gerit.
 Jam mihi canities, pulsus melioribus annis,
 Venerat, antiquas miscueratque comas.

Cæsar, Dīs propitiis, Romam rediet.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Rules.—The subjunctive mood is used for *all indirect and dependent assertions and questions*. It declares *facts under some condition*. The subjunctive is used when a proposition is stated *as possible or desirable or indefinite, or as contingent and doubtful*.

The conjunctions *ut, ne, quo, quin, and quominus*, expressing a *purpose, object, or consequence*, require a subjunctive.

The following verse relative to *ut* and *ne* gives the verbs that require the subjunctive mood:—

“By *ut* translate infinitive
 With *ask, command, advise, and strive*;
 But never be this rule forgot,
 Put *ne* for *ut* where there’s a ‘not.’”

Jubeo requires the accusative with the infinitive.

Dum, donec, and quoad, equivalent to *until, till*, have the subjunctive when the action is to be represented, not as *a fact*, but that which *may possibly take place*. *Quum*, when it signifies *since, because*, equal to *seeing that, although*, requires the *imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive*. *Quod*, when it introduces the *ground of another person’s judgment or conduct*,

requires the subjunctive. *Se, &c. &c.*, in *conditional sentences*, requires the subjunctive. *Questions for answer* are asked in the subjunctive mood. The imperative mood in *direct narration* becomes the subjunctive in *indirect narration*.

The relative *qui*, when the discourse is *oblique* or *indirect narration*, requires the subjunctive mood.

Dixerit quispiam me esse bonum.

Peccet bonus vir, quid faciam.

Me hortatus est ut scriberem.

Aedone ignarus es consuetudinis nostræ, ut hæc nescias.

Cursorem miserunt, ut nunciaret, quàm celeri opus esset auxilio.

Syracusana civitas (ut eam potissimum nominem) dedit ipsi statuam.

Facere non possum quin ad te mittam.

Nec medeare mihi, sanesque hæc vulnera mando.

Ratio est herelè inepta, ne dicam dolo, atque absurda.

Et ne longum sit, omnium vicinorum summam esse in hunc benevolentiam confirmamus.

Nunquam accedo ad te, quin abs te abeam doctior.

Orat quo sit melior.

Negari non potest quin sit beatus vir.

Quid obstat quominus tu sis dives?

Quis est qui non oderit protervam adolescentiam?

Quotusque est qui Deum ament?

Nescit vitâ ne fruatur, an sit apud manes.

Vereor ne cum amplificare velim, minuam etiam gloriam.

— Versans, Siculisme resideret arvis,
Oblitus fatorum, Italisme capesseret oras.

Nec, quid agam, certum est; Pamphilumne
Adjutem, an auscultem seni.

Aspice, num magè sit nostrum penetrabile telum.

— Hæc dira meo dum vulnere pestis
Pulsa cadat, patriam remeabo inglorius urbem.

Dum res maneant, fugiant verba.

Omnia honesta negligunt, dummodo potentiam consequantur.

Adspicis, ut veniant ad candida tecta columbæ;
Accipiat nullas sordida turris aves.

Ut sit magna, tamen certè lenta ira Deorum est.

Ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent, tamen multo
se plurimum posse navibus prospiciebant.

Ut teipsum serves, non expergisceris?

Dic quotis et quanti cupias cœnare, nec unum
Addideris verbum: cœna parata tibi est.

Tum verò cerneret quanta audacia, quantaque animi
vis fuisset in exercitu Catilinæ.

Nulla gens est, quæ non, etiamsi ignoret qualem
Deum habere debeat, tamen habendum sciat.

Lacedæmonii legatos Athenas miserunt qui Themistoclem absentem accusarent.

O fortunate adolescens, qui tuæ virtutis Homerum
præconem inveneris!

Magna pars Fidenatium, ut qui Coloni additi
Romanis essent, Latine sciebant.

Sæpe videmus fractos pudore, qui ratione nulla vince-
rentur.

Unus es, in quo nitatur civitatis salus.

Ait Antonius artem esse earum rerum quæ sciantur.

Pueri cœperunt ludere antequam officium finirent.

Antequam domum reliquero a me non audies.

Laudavit eum quod hoc fecisset.

Si suum patrem amaret, suam matrem amaret.

Quæ virtus et quanta, boni, sit vivere parvo,
Discite.

Etsi enim nihil in se habeat gloria cur expetatur,
tamen virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur.

Me tamen urit amor; quis enim modus adsit amor?

Sol tibi signa dabit: solem quis dicere falsum,
Audeat?

Quid domini facient, audent cum talia fures?

Tum denique interficiam te, cum jam nemo tam
improbis inveniri poterit, qui id non jure factum
esse fateatur.

Si ex urbe exierint desperatorum hominum flagitiosi
greges.

P. Decius cum se devoveret, et, equo admisso, in
mediam aciem Latinorum irruebat.

Falsò queritur de naturâ suâ genus humanum, quòd
imbecille atque ævi brevis, sorte potiùs, quam vir-
tute, regatur.

Neque Antonius longè aberat, utpote qui, magno
exercitu, locis æquioribus expeditos in fugam se-
queretur.

Peccasse mihi videor, qui a te decesserim.

Actio maluimus iter facere pedibus, qui incommo-
dissimè navigassemus.

GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

Rules.—The gerund is a verbal substantive, but has the power of governing the case of its verb and of expressing its action. If the verb governs an accusative the *gerundive* or *participle* is oftener used than the gerund. The *gerundive* agrees with the noun in *gender, number, and case*.

The supine in *-um* has an *active signification* and governs the case of the verb from which it is derived: it is used with verbs of *motion* to express the *object*. The supine in *-u* has a *passive signification* and is used after the substantives *fas, nefas, and opus*, and after the adjectives *facilis, honestus, jucundus, dignus, indignus, memorabilis, turpis*, and others of like meaning.

Studium videndi patres vestros habui.

Aqua utilis est bibendo.

Alitur vitium vivitque tegendo.

Mores puerorum se inter ludendum detegunt.

Ejus potiundi Marium maxima cupido invaserat.

Utendum est ætate, cito pede præterit ætas.

Non metu, sed officii causâ, peccatis abstinendum est.

Non solum præscribendus imperandi, sed etiam
civibus obtemperandi modus.

Dum paucis sceleratis parcut, bonos omnes perditum eunt.

“Mea Glycerium,” inquit, “quid agis? cur te is perditum?”

Et qua tanta fuit Romam tibi causa videndi?

Tamen, aut simulandi gratiâ, quò regi formidinem adderet, aut cupidine cæcus, ob thesauros, oppidi potiundi, vineas agere, aggerem jacere, aliaque, quæ incepto usui forent, properare.

Postquam Cæsar dicendi finem fecit, cæteri verbo alius alii, variè assentiebatur: at M. Porcius Cato rogatus sententiam hujuscemodì orationem habuit. Deliberando sæpe perit occasio.

Cum traheret silvas Orpheus et dura canendo
Saxa, bis amissâ conjuge mœstus erat.

Neque votis, neque suppliciis mulieribus auxilia
Deorum parantur; vigilando, agendo, bene consulendo, prosperè omnia cedunt.

Ex defendendo quàm ex accusando uberior gloria comparantur.

Ut ad cursum equus, ad arandum bos, ad indagandum canis, sic homo ad intelligendum et agendum natus est.

Ad pœnitendum properat, citò qui judicat.

Agendum atque obviàm eundum est, ne spolia vestra penes illum sint.

Eaque causa fuit non abdicandæ post triumphum dictaturæ.

Magis dandis quàm accipiendis beneficiis, amicitias parant.

Inita sunt consilia urbis delendæ, civium trucidan-
dorum, nominis Romani extinguendi,

Non ego divitias avidus sine fine parandi,
Latum mutandis mercibus æquor aro.

Ad defendendam Romam ab oppugnandâ Capuâ duces
Romanos abstrahere.

In amicis eligendis negligentes ne simus.

Coctum ego, non vapulatum dudum conductus fui.

Lusum it Mæcenas, dormitum ego Virgiliusque.

Nihil dictu fœdum visuque hæc limina tangat
Intra quæ puer est.

Difficile dictu est, quantopere conciliet animos homi-
num comitas affabilitasque sermonis.

Quod factu fœdum est, idem est et dictu turpe.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS MADE USE OF IN THE VOCABULARY.

The figures point out the Declensions of Substantives and the Conjugations of Verbs.

id., the same word as the one
before.

n., noun.

adj., adjective.

v., verb.

part., participle.

pro., pronoun.

adv., adverb.

conj., conjunction.

prep., preposition.

interj., interjection.

m., masculine.

f., feminine.

n., neuter.

c., communis generis.

v. a., verb active.

v. p., verb passive.

v. d., verb deponent.

v. incept., verb inceptive.

v. freq., verb frequentative.

v. irreg., verb irregular.

v. n. p., verb neuter passive.

v. imp., verb impersonal.

comp., comparative degree.

sup., superlative degree.

indecl., indeclinable.

def., defective.

PART IV.—VOCABULARY.

A.

- A**, *prep. governing abl.* from, by.
Ab, *prep. gov. abl.* from, by.
Abdicando, *gerund turned into adj.* from abdicō.
Abdico, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v. a. 1*, to abdicate.
Abdo, dīdī, dītum, dēre, *v. a. 3*, to hide.
Abeo, ivī, itum, irē, *v. n. irr. 4*, to go away or depart, a compound of eo.
Abeundum, *gerund from abeo*.
Abnuo, ūi, ūtūm, ūere, *v. a. 3*, to refuse.
Abrumpo, abrūpi, ptum, mpērē, *v. a. 3*, to break.
Abs, *prep. gov. abl.* from.
Absentem, *part. from absum*, to be absent.
Absisto, stītī, sistērē, *v. n. 3*, to cease.
Absolvo, vī, ūtum, vēre, *v. a. 3*, to absolve, to finish.
Absterreo, ūi, itum, ēre, *v. a. 2*, to frighten from.
Abstraho, trāxī, trāctum, *v. a. 3*, to withdraw.
Absum, fūi, fūtūrū, esse, *v. n. irr.* to be absent, to be away, a compound of sum.
Absurdus, ū, ūm, *adj.* absurd.
Abundans, *part. pres.* abounding.
Abundē, *adv.* plenty, *gov. gen.*
Abundo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. n. 1*, to abound.
Abutor, ūsūs, ūtī, *v. d. 3*, to abuse.
Ac, *conj.* and.
Accedo, cēssi, cēssum, cēdērē, *v. a. 3*, to come to.
Accido, dī, dēre, *v. n. 3*, to fall, to happen, to die.
Accipiendis, *ger. turned into an adj.* from accipio.
Accipio, cēpi, ptum, pērē, *v. a. 3*, to receive.
Accuso, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1*, to accuse.
Acerbus, ū, ūm, *adj.* sour.
Acerra, æ, *n. 1, m.* Acerra (a man's name).
Acerræ, arum, *n. f. pl.* Acerræ, a city of the ancient Campania.
Achilles, is, *n. 3, m.* Achilles.
Achivi, vōrum, *n. 2, m.* Greeks.
Achivum for Achivōrum, *from Achivi*.
Acer, acris, acrē, *adj.* sharp.
Acies, iēi, *m. 5, m.* battle, a battle field.
Acriter, *adv.* fiercely.

- Acrius, *comp.* sharper.
 Acta est, *perf. indic. pass.* was driven, *from* ago.
 Actium, *ī*, *n.* 2, *n.* Actium.
 Ad, *prep. got. acc.* to, towards, at, &c.
 Addo, *dīdī*, *dītūm*, *dēre*, *v. a.* 3, to add.
 Adduco, *dūxī*, *dūctum*, *ēre*, *v. a.* 3, to bring.
 Ademptus, *past part. from* adimo.
 Adeo, *adv.* so, such. Adeone, *two words*, adeo and ne.
 Adeo, *adivī and adiī*, *ītūm*, *irē*, *v. n.* 4, *irr.* to go to, to come.
 Adimo, *ēmi*, *emptum*, *ērē*, *v. a.* 3, to take away.
 Aditus, *ūs*, *n.* 4, *m.* an approach.
 Adjungo, *jūnxi*, *netūm*, *ēre*, *v. a.* 3, to add.
 Adjuto, *āvi*, *ātūm*, *āre*, *v. freq.* 1, to assist.
 Administrandæ, *part. from* administro.
 Administro, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *v. a.* 1, to manage.
 Admirandus, *ful. part. from* admiror.
 Admiror, *ātus*, *āri*, *v. d.* 1, to admire.
 Admisso, *past part. being spurred on, from* admitto.
 Admitto, *isī*, *issum*, *ittērē*, *v. a.* 3, to send to.
 Admōdūm, *adv.* very.
 Admoneo, *ūī*, *ītūm*, *ērē*, *v. a.* 2, to remind, to admonish.
 Adolescens, *entis*, *n.* 3, *c.* a youth.
 Ascēdo for Ascēdo, *dī*, *usūm*, *ēre*, *v. a.* 3, to ascend.
 Adespicio, or Aspicio, *spēxī*, *spēctūm*, *spēcērē*, *v. a.* 3, to behold, to see.
 Adsum, *fūī*, *essē*, *fūtūrū*, *v. n.* to be present, a compound of sum.
 Adveho, *ēxi*, *ēctum*, *hēre*, *v. a.* 3, to bring.
 Advena, *se*, *n.* 1, *c.* a stranger.
 Adversaria, *īōrūm*, *n.* 2, *n.* memorandum.
 Adversus, *ā*, *um*, *adj.* adverse. *Res adversæ*, adversity.
 Adverto, *tī*, *sūm*, *ērē*, *v. a.* 3, to turn.
 Aedes, *īs*, *n.* 3, *f.* a house.
 Ægrotus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* sick.
 Ægyptus, *ī*, *n.* 2, *m.* Egypt.
 Æneas, *se*, *n.* 1, *m.* Æneas (a man's name).
 Æquioribus, *abl. comp.* more even, *from* Æquus.
 Æquiparo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *v. a.* 1, to equal.
 Æquor, *ōrīs*, *n.* 3, *n.* the even sea.
 Æquus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* just.
 Ærarium, *ī*, *n.* 2, *n.* the treasury.
 Æs, *serīs*, *n.* 3, *n.* brass, money.
 Æschines, *īs*, *n.* 3, *m.* Æschines (a man's name).
 Æstas, *ātīs*, *n.* 3, *f.* summer.
 Æstimabo, *1 fut. ind. from* Æstimo.
 Æstimo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *v. a.* 1, to esteem.
 Æstivus, *ā*, *um*, *adj.* summer.
 Æstus, *ūs*, *n.* 4, *m.* heat.
 Ætas, *ātīs*, *n.* 3, *f.* age, old age, time.
 Æternitas, *ātīs*, *n.* 3, *f.* eternity.
 Æternus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* eternal.
 Ævum, *ī*, *n.* 2, *n.* lifetime.
 Affabilitas, *ātīs*, *n.* 2, *f.* affability.

- Afficio, fecī, ctūm, cēre, *v. a. 3*, to affect.
 Affligo, īxī, ictum, gēre, *v. a. 3*, to afflict.
 Africanus, ī, *n. 2, m.* Africanus, a surname.
 Africus, ā, um, *adj.* African.
 Agamemnonius, ā, um, *adj.* Agamemnon's.
 Agathocles, īs, *n. 3, m.* Agathocles.
 Ager, agri, *n. 2, m.* a field or land.
 Agger, ris, *n. 3, m.* a mound.
 Agito, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. freq. 1*, to agitate.
 Agmen, īnis, *n. 3, n.* a troop, a crowd.
 Ago, ēgi, āctum, āgērē, *v. a. 3*, to do, to make.
 Agricola, æ, *n. 1, c.* a husbandman.
 Agricultura, æ, *n. 1, f.* agriculture.
 Ah, *interj.* alas.
 Aio, *v. def.* I say.
 Ala, æ, *n. 1, f.* a wing.
 Albus, ā, ūm, *adj.* white.
 Albula, æ, *n. 1, f.* Albula.
 Alcibiades, īs, *n. 3, m.* Alcibiades.
 Aleator, ōris, *n. 3, m.* a dice player.
 Alexander, dri, *n. 2, m.* Alexander.
 Alexandria, æ, *n. 1, f.* the city of Alexandria.
 Alexis, īs, *n. 3, m.* Alexis (a man's name).
 Alga, æ, *n. 1, f.* sea-weed.
 Aliās, *adv.* otherwise.
 Alienus, ā, ūm, *adj.* another's.
 Aliquando, *adv.* sometimes.
 Aliquis, quā, quōd, *pron.* some.
 Aliter, *adv.* otherwise, after one manner, after another manner.
 Alius, ā, ūd, *adj.* another, other, one, some.
 Alo, lūi, ltūm, lērē, *v. a. 3*, to cherish, to nourish.
 Alpes, pīum, *n. pl. 3, f.* the Alps.
 Altare, īs, *n. 3, n.* an altar.
 Altē, *adv.* high.
 Alter, rā, rūm, *adj.* another, the other.
 Altitudo, dīnis, *n. 3, f.* height.
 Altus, ā, ūm, *adj.* high, deep, lofty.
 Amarus, ā, ūm, *adj.* bitter.
 Amaryllis, īdis, *n. 3, f.* Amaryllis (a woman's name).
 Ambitio, ōnīs, *n. 3, f.* ambition.
 Amens, ēntis, *adj.* foolish.
 Amicitia, æ, *n. 1, f.* friendship.
 Amicus, cī, *n. 2, m.* a friend.
 Amicus, ā, um, *adj.* friendly.
 Amitto, mīsi, missūm, mittērē, *v. a. 3*, to lose.
 Amnis, īs, *n. 3, m.* a river.
 Amo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1*, to love.
 Amœnitas, ātis, *n. 3, f.* pleasantness.
 Amor, ōris, *n. 3, m.* love.
 Amplifico, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1*, to enlarge.
 Amplius, *adv. comp.* more ample.

- Amplus, *ā, ūm, adj.* ample.
 Amyntas, *æ, n. 1, m.* Amyntas.
 An, *adv. interrogative or correspondent*, whether, or.
 Anchises, *æ, n. 1, m.* Anchises.
 Ango, *nxi, ctum, gērē, v. a. 3,* to vex.
 Angustus, *ā, ūm, adj.* narrow.
 Anima, *æ, n. 1, f.* the soul, life.
 Animadverto, *tī, rsum, tērē, v. a. 3,* to perceive.
 Animal, *ālīs, n. 3, n.* an animal.
 Animatus, *ā, um, adj.* inclined.
 Animus, *ī, n. 2, m.* the mind.
 Annus, *i, n. 2, m.* a year.
 Antē, *prep. gov. acc.* before.
 Antē, *adv.* before, formerly.
 Antea, *adv.* formerly.
 Antepono, *pōsūi, sītūm, ērē, v. a. 3,* to prefer.
 Antevenio, *nī, ntūm, irē, v. n. 4,* to excel.
 Antipater, *trī, n. 2, m.* Antipater.
 Antiquus, *ā, um, adj.* ancient.
 Antonius, *īi, n. 2, m.* Antony.
 Anus, *ūs, n. 4, f.* an old woman.
 Aperio, *rūi, rtum, irē, v. a. 4,* to open.
 Apes and Apis, *īs, n. 3, f.* a bee.
 Apex, *pīcis, n. 3, m.* the top.
 Apollo, *lūnīs, n. 3, m.* Apollo.
 Apparatus, *ūs, n. 4, m.* equipment.
 Apparo, *āvi, ātūm, ārē, v. a. 1,* to prepare.
 Appello, *āvi, ātūm, ārē, v. a. 1,* to call.
 Appius, *īi, n. 2, m.* Appius.
 Apricus, *ā, um, adj.* sunny.
 Apronius, *īi, n. 2, m.* Apronius.
 Aptus, *ā, um, adj.* fit.
 Apud, *prep. gov. acc.* before, at, with, among.
 Aqua, *æ, n. 1, f.* water.
 Ara, *æ, n. 1, f.* an altar.
 Arbitrium, *trīi, m. 2, n.* will.
 Arbitror, *ātus, āri, v. d. 1,* to think.
 Arbor, *ōris, n. 3, f.* a tree.
 Arbustum, *i, n. 2, n.* a tree.
 Arca, *æ, n. 1, f.* a chest.
 Arceo, *cūi, cērē, v. a. 2,* to drive.
 Ardeo, *ārsi, ārsūm, ardērē, v. n. and a. 2,* to be on fire, to burn.
 Argentum, *i, n. 2, n.* silver.
 Aristippus, *i, n. 2, m.* Aristippus.
 Arma, *orum, n. pl. 2, n.* arms.
 Aro, *āvi, ātūm, ārē, v. a. 1,* to plough.
 Arrogantia, *æ, n. 1, f.* arrogance.
 Arrogo, *āvi, ātūm, āre, v. a. 1,* to claim to one's self.
 Ars, *artīs, n. 3, f.* art, employment.
 Artus, *ūs, n. 4, m.* a limb.
 Arvum, *i, n. 2, n. and Arvus, i, n. 2, n.* a field.

- Arx**, *ārcīs*, *n.* 3, *f.* a citadel.
Ascendo, *dī*, *nsūm*, *děřě*, *v. a.* 3, to ascend.
Asia, *æ*, *n.* 1, *f.* Asia, one of the great divisions of the world.
Aspectus, *ūs*, *n.* 4, *m.* appearance.
Asper, *ērā*, *ērūm*, *adj.* fierce.
Aspicio, *spēxi*, *spēctūm*, *spīcěřě*, *v. a.* 3, to see.
Aspiro, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *v. a.* 1, to breathe or blow.
Assentio, *nsī*, *nsūm*, *tīre*, *v. a.* 4, to assent.
At, *conj.* but.
Atavus, *i*, *n.* 2, *m.* an ancestor.
Ater, *trā*, *rūm*, *adj.* black.
Athenæ, *ārūm*, *n.* 1, *f.* Athens.
Atheniensis, *ē*, *adj.* Athenian.
Atque, *conj.* and.
Atrox, *ōcīs*, *adj.* fierce.
Attenuo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *v. a.* 1, to bring down, to lessen.
Aucti sint, *perf. pot. pass.* from **Augeo**.
Auctor, *ōris*, *n.* 3, *c.* an author.
Auctoritas, *tātīs*, *n.* 3, *f.* authority.
Audacia, *æ*, *n.* 1, *f.* boldness.
Audax, *ācīs*, *adj.* bold.
Audeo, *ausus sum*, *aūděřě*, *v. n. pass.* 2, to dare.
Audio, *īvi*, *ītum*, *ire*, *v. a.* 4, to hear.
Aufero, *abstūli*, *āblātūm*, *aūfěřě*, *v. a.* 3, to take away.
Augeo, *aūxī*, *ctūm*, *aūgěřě*, *v. a.* 2, to increase.
Augustus, *i*, *n.* 2, *m.* Augustus.
Aura, *æ*, *n.* 1, *f.* a breeze.
Aureus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* golden.
Auris, *īs*, *n.* 3, *f.* the ear. *Aurem difficilem*, a deaf ear.
Aurum, *i*, *n.* 2, *n.* gold.
Ausculdo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *v. a.* 1, to obey.
Auspex, *pīcīs*, *n.* 3, *m.* conductor.
Auster, *trī*, *n.* 2, *m.* the south wind.
Australis, *ē*, *adj.* south.
Aut, *conj.* or, either.
Autem, *conj.* but.
Auxilior, *iātūs*, *iārī*, *v. d.* to help.
Auxilium, *lī*, *n.* 2, *n.* assistance.
Avaritia, *æ*, *n.* 1, *f.* *adj.* covetousness.
Avello, *lī* and *avūlsī*, *āvūlsūm*, *āvěllěřě*, *v. a.* 3, to tear away.
Avernus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* hell.
Averto, *tī*, *sūm*, *těřě*, *v. a.* 3, to turn away.
Avidus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* greedy.
Avis, *īs*, *n.* 3, *m.* a bird.
Avolo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *v. n.* 1, to fly away.
Avus, *i*, *n.* 2, *m.* a grandfather or ancestor.

B.

- Babylōn**, *ōnīs*, *n.* 3, *f.* Babylon.
Beatus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* happy.

Bellator, tōrīs, *n.* 3, *m.* a warrior.
 Bēllua, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* a beast.
 Bellum, ī, *n.* 2, *n.* war.
 Bēnē, *adv.* well.
 Benefacio, fēcī, fāctūm, fācērē, *v. a.* 3, to do good.
 Beneficium, ī, *n.* 2, *n.* a benefit or kindness.
 Benevolentia, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* benevolence, kindness.
 Benignitas, ātis, *n.* 3, *f.* benignity.
 Benignus, ā, ūm, *adj.* kind.
 Bibo, ībī, ībītūm, ībērē, *v. a.* 3, to drink.
 Bibulus, ī, *n.* 2, *m.* Bibulus.
 Bis, *adv.* twice.
 Blandus, ā, ūm, *adj.* soft, kind.
 Bonum, ī, *n.* 2, *n.* a good or blessing.
 Bonus, ā, ūm, *adj.* good.
 Bos, bōvis, *n.* 3, *c.* an ox.
 Brevis, ē, *adj.* short.
 Breviter, *adv.* shortly.
 Brutus, ī, *n.* 2, *m.* Brutus.

C.

CCC. Trecentesimus, ā, ūm, three-hundredth.
 Cachinno, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, to laugh aloud.
 Cacumen, īnis, *n.* 3, *n.* the top.
 Cado, cēcīdī, cāsūm, cādērē, *v. a.* 3, to fall, to die.
 Cæcus, ā, ūm, *adj.* blind.
 Cædes, īs, *n.* 3, *f.* slaughter, murder.
 Cædo, cēcīdī, cæsūm, cædērē, *v. a.* 3, to beat, to kill.
 Cæsar, āris, *n.* 3, *m.* Cæsar.
 Cæter, ērā, ērūm, *adj.* the rest, other.
 Calamitas, ātis, *n.* 3, *f.* calamity.
 Caligo, gīnīs, *n.* 3, *f.* darkness, ignorance.
 Campestris, ē, *adj.* of the fields.
 Campus, ī, *n.* 2, *m.* a field.
 Candidus, ā, ūm, *adj.* fair, white.
 Canis, nīs, *n.* 3, *c.* a dog.
 Canities, īēī, *n.* 5, *f.* hoariness.
 Cano, cēcīnī, cāntūm, nērē, *v. a.* 3, to sing.
 Canto, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. freq.* 1, to sing.
 Cantus, ūs, *n.* 4, *m.* a song, the crowing of a cock.
 Capax, ācis, *adj.* capable.
 Capella, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* a she-goat.
 Capesso, sīvī, sitūm, sērē, *v. a.* 3, to occupy.
 Capiō, cēpī, cāptūm, cāpērē, *v. a.* 3, to take.
 Capillus, ī, *n.* 2, *m.* a hair, *plur.* the hair.
 Capitoliūm, īī, *n.* 2, *m.* the Capitol.
 Captiva, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* a female captive.
 Captivitas, ātis, *n.* 3, *f.* captivity.
 Captivus, ī, *n.* 2, *m.* a captive, a prisoner.
 Capua, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* Capua.

- Capulus, *and* ūm, i, n. 2, m. *and* n. the hilt.
 Caput, pītīs, n. 3, n. the head.
 Carcer, ērīs, n. 3, n. a prison.
 Carco, ūi, Itūm, ērē, v. n. 2, to want, to be without, to be free from.
 Carinā, æ, n. 1, f. a ship.
 Caritas, ātis, n. 3, f. dearness, affection.
 Carmen, ĩuīs, n. 3, n. a song.
 Carpo, psī, ptūm, pērē, v. a. 3, to find fault with.
 Carthaginiensis, *adj.* a Carthaginian.
 Carthago, gīnīs, n. 3, f. Carthage.
 Carus, ā, ūm, *adj.* dear, precious.
 Cassander, dri, n. 2, m. Cassander.
 Castanea, æ, n. 1, f. a chestnut.
 Castigo, āvi, ātum, ārē, v. a. 1, to chide.
 Castor, ōrīs, n. 3, m. Castor.
 Castra, ōrūm, n. 2, n. a camp.
 Casus, ūs, n. 4, m. accident, misfortune.
 Catilina, æ, n. 1, m. Catiline.
 Cato, tōnīs, n. 3, m. Cato.
 Causa, æ, n. 1, f. a cause.
 Causīdīcūs, cī, n. 2, m. a lawyer.
 Cautus, ā, ūm, *adj.* cautious, provident.
 Cedo, cēssi, cēssūm, cēdēre, v. n. 3, to go, to yield.
 Celer, ēris, *adj.* quick, speedy.
 Celeriter, *adv.* quickly.
 Celero, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to hasten.
 Celo, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to conceal.
 Celsus, ā, ūm, *adj.* tall or lofty.
 Celtīberī, ōrūm, pl. n. 2, m. Celtiberians.
 Census, ūs, n. 4, m. estate.
 Cerno, crēvī, crētum, nēre, v. a. 3, to perceive.
 Certamen, mīnīs, n. 3, n. a contest, a trial.
 Certē, *adv.* surely, certainly.
 Certo, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to strive.
 Certus, ā, ūm, *adj.* sure, certain, determined. *Mihi certum est*, I am determined.
 Cervix, vīcīs, n. 3, f. the neck.
 Cesso, āvi, ātum, āre, v. n. 1, to cease.
 Chaos, n. n. chaos, confusion.
 Cibus, ī, n. 2, m. food.
 Cicero, rōnīs, n. 3, m. Cicero.
 Cilicia, æ, n. 1, f. Cilicia.
 Cinis, cinērīs, n. 3, m. ashes.
 Circa, *prep. gov. acc.* about.
 Circumdo, dēdī, dātūm, dārē, v. a. 1, to encompass.
 Circumfluo, flūxi, flūctum, fluēre, v. a. 3, to abound.
 Citerior, *adj. comp.* nearer, from citra.
 Cithārā, æ, n. 1, f. a harp, skill in music.
 Citius, *adv.* sooner, *comp. of* citō.
 Citō, *adv.* quickly, soon.
 Citus, ā, ūm, *adj.* quick.

- Civilis, ē, *adj.* civil.
 Civis, is, n. 3, c. a citizen.
 Civitas, ātis, n. 3, f. a city or state.
 Clamo, āvi, ātūm, āre, v. n. 1, to cry and to call.
 Clamor, ōris, n. 3, m. noise, clamour.
 Clanculum, *adv.* secretly.
 Clarus, ū, ūm, *adj.* fair, honourable.
 Classis, is, n. 3, f. a fleet.
 Claudius, ii, n. 2, m. Claudius.
 Clausus, i, n. 2, m. Clausus.
 Clemens, ēntis, *adj.* easy.
 Cleopatra, æ, n. 1, f. Cleopatra.
 Clitus, i, n. 2, m. Clitus.
 Coalesco, lūi, lītum, lescēre, v. n. 3, to unite.
 Cœlestis, ē, *adj.* heavenly.
 Cœlum, i, n. 2, n. heaven, the sky.
 Cœna, æ, n. 1, f. dinner or supper.
 Cœno, āvi, ātūm, āre, v. n. 1, to dine or sup.
 Cœo, ivi and ii, itum, ire, v. n. irr. 4, to go together.
 Cogitatio, ōnis, n. 3, f. thought, consideration.
 Cogito, āvi, ātūm, āre, v. a. 1, to consider.
 Cognosco, nōvi, nītum, nōscēre, v. a. 3, to know.
 Cogo, cōgi, cōactum, cōgēre, v. a. 3, to force, to collect.
 Colligo, āvi, ātūm, āre, v. n. 1, to bind together.
 Collum, i, n. 2, n. the neck.
 Colo, cōlūi, cōlūtūm, cōlērē, v. a. 3, to cultivate, to worship, to honour.
 Colonia, æ, n. 1, f. a colony.
 Color, ōris, n. 3, m. colour.
 Columba, æ, n. 1, f. a dove.
 Coma, æ, n. 1, f. the hair.
 Comes, comītis, n. 3, c. a companion.
 Comitas, ātis, n. 3, f. courtesy.
 Commeatus, ūs, n. 4, m. provisions.
 Commemoro, āvi, ātūm, āre, v. a. 1, to mention.
 Commendatio, ōnis, n. 3, f. a recommendation.
 Commendo, āvi, ātūm, āre, v. a. 1, to commend.
 Committo, misi, missum, mitterē, v. a. 3, to commit.
 Commodum, i, n. 2, n. advantage.
 Commoneo, mōnūi, mōnūtūm, mōnērē, v. a. 2, to warn.
 Communis, ē, *adj.* common.
 Comparo, āvi, ātūm, āre, v. a. 1, to compare.
 Competitor, ōris, n. 3, m. a rival.
 Comporto, āvi, ātūm, āre, v. a. 1, to carry.
 Concedo, cēssāi, cēssum, dēre, v. a. 3, to grant.
 Concha, æ, n. 1, f. a shell.
 Concilio, āvi, ātūm, āre, v. a. 1, to join, or conciliate, or gain.
 Concionor, concionatus, āri, v. d. 1, to harangue.
 Concordia, æ, n. 1, f. union.
 Concutio, cūssāi, cūssum, cūtērē, v. a. 3, to shake off.
 Condemno, āvi, ātūm, āre, v. a. 1, to condemn.
 Conditio, ōnis, n. 3, f. a condition.

- Condo, dŷdī, dŷtum, dĕrĕ, *v. a. 3*, to build.
 Conduco, dŷxī, ductum, ducĕrĕ, *v. a. 3*, to hire, to lead.
 Confero, cōtŷllī, cōllātum, cōnfĕrrĕ, *v. a. irr.* to compare.
 Confessio, ōnĭs, *n. 3, f.* a confession.
 Confestim, *adv.* immediately.
 Conficio, fĕcī, fĕctum, ficĕrĕ, *v. a. 3*, to finish.
 Confido, fidī, fĭsum, fidĕrĕ, *v. a. 3*, to trust.
 Confirmo, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v. a. 1*, to affirm.
 Confiteor, fĕssus, tĕrī, *v. d. 2*, to confess.
 Confundo, fŷdī, fŷsum, fŷndĕrĕ, *v. a. 3*, to confuse.
 Congero, gĕssī, gĕstūm, gĕrĕrĕ, *v. a. 3*, to heap up.
 Conjicio, jĕcī, jĕctum, jĕcĕrĕ, *v. a. 3*, to throw.
 Conjungo, nxī, nĕtūm, gĕrĕ, *v. a. 3*, to join.
 Conjuratio, ōnĭs, *n. 3, f.* a conspiracy.
 Conjuratus, ī, *n. 2, m.* a conspirator.
 Conjux, jŷgĭs, *n. 3, o.* a husband or wife.
 Conor, ātus, āri, *v. d. 1*, to endeavour.
 Conscientia, ō, *n. 1, f.* a conscience.
 Conscius, ā, um, *adj.* conscious, having a knowledge of.
 Consecro, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v. a. 1*, to consecrate.
 Consenesco, sĕnŷlī, sĕnĕscĕrĕ, *v. insep. 3*, to grow old.
 Consensus, ŷs, *n. 4, m.* consent.
 Consequor, sĕcŷtŷs, sĕqŷi, *v. d. 3*, to obtain or effect.
 Conserve, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v. a. 1*, to preserve.
 Consilium, ī, *n. 2, m.* a design, advice.
 Consimilis, ĕ, *adj.* very like, similar.
 Conspicio, pĕxī, pĕctūm, pĕcĕrĕ, *v. a. 3*, to see.
 Conspiro, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v. a. 1*, to conspire.
 Constante, *adv.* constantly.
 Constantia, ō, *n. 1, f.* constancy.
 Constat, *v. imp.* it is evident.
 Constituo, ŷi, ŷtūm, ŷĕrĕ, *v. a. 3*, to appoint.
 Consuesco, sŷĕvī, ŷtūm, ĕscĕrĕ, *v. n. and a. 3*, to accustom.
 Consuetudo, dŷnĭs, *n. 3, f.* custom.
 Consul, ĭs, *n. 3, m.* a consul.
 Consularis, ĕ, *adj.* consular.
 Consulatus, ŷs, *n. 4, m.* consulship.
 Consulo, sŷlŷlī, sŷltūm, sŷlĕrĕ, *v. a. and n. 3*, to consult.
 Consultor, ōrĭs, *n. 3, m.* a client.
 Contemno, tĕmpsī, tĕmptum, nĕrĕ, *v. a. 3*, to despise.
 Contendo, dī, ntūm, dĕrĕ, *v. a. and n. 3*, to contend.
 Contentus, ā, ŷm, *adj.* content.
 Contigit, *v. imp.* it happened.
 Contineo, tŷntŷlī, tĕntum, ĕrĕ, *v. a. 2*, to restrain.
 Contra, *prep. gov. acc.* against, contrary to.
 Contrā, *adv.* on the contrary.
 Contraho, trāxī, trāctum, trāhĕrĕ, *v. a. 3*, to contract.
 Contumelia, ō, *n. 1, f.* affront, scurrility.
 Conveniēter, *adv.* agreeably.
 Convenio, vĕnī, vĕntūm, nĕrĕ, *v. n. 4*, to come together, to meet.
 Conversio, ōnĭs, *n. 3, f.* a course.

- Converto, vērsī, vērsūm, vērtērē, *v. a. 3*, to turn.
 Conviva, æ, *n. 1, c.* a guest.
 Coopertus, ā, ūm, *adj.* overwhelmed.
 Copia, æ, *n. 1, f.* plenty.
 Copiæ, ārūm, *n. 1, f.* forces.
 Coquo, cōxī, cōctum, quērē, *v. a. 3*, to cook.
 Coram, *prep. gov. abl.* before.
 Coriolanus, ī, *n. 2, m.* Coriolanus.
 Corinthus, ī, *n. 2, m.* Corinth.
 Corona, æ, *n. 1, f.* a crown.
 Corpus, ōrīs, *n. 3, n.* the body.
 Corrigo, cōrrēxī, rēctūm, rīgērē, *v. a. 3*, to correct.
 Corrumpto, rūpī, rūptūm, rūmpērē, *v. a. 3*, to corrupt, to destroy.
 Cras, *adv.* to-morrow.
 Creber, brā, brūm, *adj.* frequent.
 Credo, dīdī, dītūm, dērē, *v. a. 3*, to believe or trust.
 Creo, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v. a. 1*, to create.
 Crepo, pūi, pītūm, pārē, *v. n. 1*, to complain of.
 Cresco, crēvi, crētūm, crēscērē, *v. n. 3*, to grow, to increase.
 Crimen, inīs, *n. 3, n.* a crime.
 Crinis, nīs, *n. 3, m.* the hair.
 Crucio, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v. a. 1*, to torment.
 Crudelitas, ātīs, *n. 3, f.* cruelty.
 Crus, crūrīs, *n. 3, n.* the leg.
 Cubile, līs, *n. 3, n.* a nest.
 Cujus, ā, ūm, *adj.* whose interest.
 Culmen, mīnīs, *n. 3, n.* the height, the top.
 Culpa, æ, *n. 1, f.* a fault.
 Cultus, ūs, *n. 4, m.* cultivation.
 Cum, *prep. gov. abl.* with.
 Cum, *conj.* when, because.
 Cum—Tum, as well—as, not only—but also.
 Cupidē, *adv.* eagerly.
 Cupiditas, ātīs, *n. 3, f.* desire, cupidity.
 Cupido, dīnīs, *n. 3, f.* desire.
 Cupidus, ā, ūm, *adj.* desirous.
 Cupio, īvi, ītūm, pērē, *v. a. 3*, to desire.
 Cupressus, ī tel ūs, *n. 2 and 4, f.* a cypress-tree.
 Cūr, *adv.* why.
 Cura, æ, *n. 1, f.* care, grief.
 Curiosus, ā, ūm, *adj.* curious.
 Curō, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v. a. 1*, to look after.
 Curro, cūcūrri, cūrsūm, currērē, *v. n. 3*, to run.
 Currus, ūs, *n. 4, m.* a chariot.
 Cursor, ōrīs, *n. 3, m.* a courier.
 Cursus, ūs, *n. 4, m.* a race, a course.
 Custodia, æ, *n. 1, f.* a guard.
 Custos, tōdīs, *n. 3, c.* a guardian.
 Cygnus, ī, *n. 2, m.* a swan.

D.

- Dædalus, lī, *n.* 2, *m.* Dædalus.
 Damnum, ī, *n.* 2, *n.* loss, injury.
 Damno, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v. a.* 1, to condemn.
 Damctas, æ, *n.* 1, *m.* Damctas.
 Danai, Dānāōrūm, *n.* 2, *m.* Greeks.
 Dapes, dapum, *pl. n.* 3, *f.* feasts.
 Dardania, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* Dardania.
 Darius, pī, *n.* 2, *m.* Darius.
 De, *prep. gov. abl.* of, about, concerning.
 Dea, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* a goddess.
 Debello, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v. a.* 1, to subdue.
 Debeo, ūi, itūm, bēre, *v. a.* 2, I ought, I owe.
 Decedo, cēssī, cēssūm, cēdēre, *v. n.* 3, to depart.
 Decem, *adj. indecl. pl.* ten.
 Decemviri, virōrūm, *n.* 2, *m.* the Decemviri.
 Deceo, cūi, cēre, *v. n.* 2, to become.
 Decerno, crēvi, crētūm, cernēre, *v. a.* 3, to decree.
 Decet, *v. impers.* it becomes.
 Decido, cīdi, cīdēre, *v. n.* 3, to fall down.
 Decius, īi, *n.* 2, *m.* Decius.
 Decoquo, cōxi, coctūm, cōquēre, *v. a.* 3, to waste away.
 Decorus, ō, ūm, *adj.* comely, graceful.
 Decurro, cūrri, cūrsūm, cūrre, *v. n.* 3, to run.
 Decus, cōris, *n.* 3, *n.* honour.
 Dedecet, *v. impers.* it misbecomes.
 Deduco, dūxi, dūctūm, dūcere, *v. a.* 3, to lead.
 Defendo, dī, nsūm, dēre, *v. a.* 3, to defend.
 Defensio, ōnis, *n.* 3, *f.* a defence.
 Deformis, ē, *adj.* deformed, ugly.
 Degenero, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v. n.* 1, to degenerate.
 Dego, gī, gēre, *v. a.* 3, to live.
 Deinde, *adv.* then.
 Delecto, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v. a.* 1, to delight.
 Deleo, lēvi, lētūm, lēre, *v. a.* 2, to destroy.
 Delibero, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v. a.* 1, to deliberate.
 Deliciæ, iārūm, *n. pl.* 1, *f.* the delight or darling.
 Deligo, lēgi, lēctūm, ligēre, *v. a.* 3, to choose.
 Delphi, phōrūm, *n.* 2, *m.* the city of Delphi.
 Demetrius, īi, *n.* 2, *m.* Demetrius.
 Demissē, *adv.* lowly.
 Demitto, mīsi, missūm, mīttere, *v. a.* 3, to cast down.
 Demolior, litus, līri, *v. d.* 4, to demolish.
 Denique, *adv.* at last.
 Dens, dēntis, *n.* 3, *m.* a tooth.
 Depascor, pāctus, pācisci, *v. d.* 3, to bargain for.
 Depono, pōsui, pōsitūm, ponēre, *v. a.* 3, to leave off.
 Deprecor, ātus, āri, *v. d.* 1, to entreat.
 Descensus, ūs, *n.* 4, *m.* a descent.

- Desero, sĕrŭl, sĕrtum, sĕrĕrĕ, *v. a. 3*, to desert.
 Desertum, ĭ, *n. 2, n.* a desert.
 Desidero, āvi, ātŭm, āre *v. a. 1*, to want, to desire.
 Desisto, destĭtĭ, dĕsistĕrĕ, *v. n. 3*, to desist.
 Despicio, spĕxi, spĕctum, spĕcĕrĕ, *v. a. 3*, to despise.
 Desum, dĕfŭi, dĕessĕ, dĕfŭtŭrŭs, *v. n.* to be wanting, *a compound of the verb sum.*
 Deter, a, um, *adj.* bad.
 Detestor, ātŭs, āri, *v. d. 1*, to detest.
 Detono, tŏnŭi, tŏnārĕ, *v. n. 1*, to thunder.
 Deus, Dĕi, *n. 2, m.* God.
 Devoveo, vŏvi, vŏtŭm, vŏvĕrĕ, *v. a. 2*, to devote.
 Dico, dĭxi, dictŭm, dicĕrĕ, *v. a. 3*, to say, to speak, to tell, to call.
 Dictatura, æ, *n. 1, f.* the dictatorship.
 Dicto, āvi, ātŭm, āre, *v. a. 1*, to tell, to dictate.
 Dictum, ĭ, *n. 2, n.* speech.
 Dies, dŷi, *n. 5, c. g.* a day.
 Difficilis, ĕ, *adj.* difficult, obdurate.
 Difficultas, ātis, *n. 3, f.* difficulty.
 Diffido, diffĭsŭs sum, diffidĕrĕ, *v. n. 3*, to mistrust.
 Digitus, ĭ, *n. 2, m.* a finger's breadth.
 Dignitas, tātĭs, *n. 3, f.* dignity.
 Dignor, ātus, āri, *v. d. and p. 1*, to be thought worthy of.
 Dignus, ŷ, ūm, *adj.* worthy.
 Diligens, ĕntĭs, *adj.* diligent.
 Diligenter, *adv.* diligently, carefully.
 Diligo, lĕxi, lĕctŭm, lĕgĕrĕ, *v. a. 3*, to love.
 Diluculum, ĭ, *n. 2, n.* daybreak.
 Dionysius, ĭi, *n. 2, m.* Dionysius.
 Diruo, rūi, rŭtŭm, rŭĕrĕ, *v. a. 3*, to overthrow.
 Dirus, ŷ, ūm, *adj.* dreadful.
 Dis, Dĭtis, *n. 3, m.* Pluto, the god of hell and riches, *from Dis, rich.*
 Discedo, cĕssi, cĕssŭm, cedĕrĕ, *v. n. 3*, to depart.
 Discessus, ūs, *n. 4, m.* departure.
 Disciplina, æ, *n. 1, f.* discipline.
 Discipulus, ĭ, *n. 2, m.* a scholar.
 Disco, dĭdĭci, discĕrĕ, *v. a. 3*, to learn.
 Discrimen, mĭnis, *n. 3, n.* difference.
 Discrucior, ātus, āri, *v. p. 1*, to be vexed.
 Discus, ĭ, *n. 2, m.* a quoit.
 Dispar, pāris, *adj.* unlike, unequal, different.
 Displiceo, cŭi, cŭtŭm, cĕrĕ, *v. n. 2*, to displease.
 Dissimilis, ĕ, *adj.* unlike.
 Disto, distĭti, distarĕ, *v. n. 1*, to differ.
 Diu, *adv.* a long time.
 Dives, divĭtis, *adj.* rich.
 Divinus, ŷ, um, *adj.* divine.
 Divitiæ, ārŭm, *n. 1, f.* riches.
 Divus, ĭ, *n. 2, m.* a god.
 Do, dĕdĭ, dātŭm, dārĕ, *v. a. 1*, to give.
 Doceo, dŏcŭi, dŏctŭm, dŏcĕrĕ, *v. a. 2*, to teach.

Doctus, ā, ūm, *part. and adj.* learned, *from* Doceo.
 Dolabella, æ, n. 1, *f.* Dolabella.
 Doleo, ūi, ūtūm, ērē, *v. n.* 2, to grieve.
 Dolium, īi, n. 2, *n.* a cask.
 Dolor, ōris, n. 3, *m.* pain or grief.
 Dolus, ī, n. 2, *m.* deceit, falsehood.
 Domesticus, ā, ūm, *adj.* domestic.
 Dominus, ī, n. 2 *m.* lord, master.
 Domus, ūs *and* ī, n. 2 *and* 4, *f.* a house or home.
 Donec, *adv.* as long as.
 Donum, ī, n. 2, *n.* a gift.
 Dormio, mīvi, mītūm, mīrē, *v. n.* 4, to sleep.
 Dubius, ā, um, *adj.* doubtful.
 Ducenti, tæ, tā, *plur. adj.* two hundred.
 Ducō, dūxi, dūctūm, ducērē, *v. a.* 3, to draw, to lead.
 Dudum, *adv.* lately.
 Dulcis, ē, *adj.* sweet, dear.
 Dum, *adv.* while, until, so that.
 Dummōdō, *adv.* so that.
 Duo, dūæ, dūo, *pl. adj.* two.
 Durus, ā, ūm, *adj.* hard, difficult, rugged.
 Dux, dūcis, n. 3, *c.* a chief, a general.

E.

E, *prep. gov. abl.* from, out of.
 Ebrietas, ātis, n. 3, *f.* drunkenness.
 Ebrius, ā, ūm, *adj.* drunken.
 Ecce, *adv.* lo, behold.
 Echo, echūs, n. 4, *f.* echo.
 Edax, ācis, *adj.* destructive.
 Edo, edīdī, edītūm, ērē, *v. a.* 3, to bring forth.
 Edo, edi, ēsum, edērē, *v. a. irr.* to eat.
 Effemino, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v. a.* 1, to effeminate.
 Effero, ēxtūli, ēlātūm, ēfferrē, *v. a.* 3, *irr.* to transport, or raise.
 Efficio, fēcī, fēctūm, ficērē, *v. a.* 3, to make or effect.
 Effundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundērē, *v. a.* 3, to pour out.
 Egeo, ēgtī, ēgērē, *v. n.* 2, to want.
 Egestas, ātis, n. 3, *f.* want.
 Ego, mei, *pron.* I.
 Egredior, egrēssūs, egrēdī, *v. d.* 3, to go out.
 Egregius, ā, ūm, *adj.* excellent.
 Eheu, *interj.* alas!
 Elābōr, elāpsūs, elābī, *v. d.* 3, to escape.
 Elēgūs, ī, n. 2, *m.* elegiac verse, elegy.
 Elementum, ī, n. 2, *n.* an element or beginning.
 Elephantus, ī, n. 2, *m.* an elephant.
 Eligo, elēgī, elēctūm, elīgērē, *v. a.* 3, to choose.
 Eloquentia, æ, n. 1, *f.* eloquence.
 Emendo, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v. a.* 1, to reform.
 Emo, ēmī, ēmptūm, ēmērē, *v. a.* 3, to buy.

- Emolumentum, ī, n. 2, n. profit.
 En, *adv.* lo, see, behold.
 Enim, *conj.* for.
 Ensis, is, n. 3, m. a sword.
 Eō, *adv.* to that pass, *prep. gov. gen.*
 Eo, īvi, itūm, irē, v. n. irr. 4, to go.
 Epaminondas, dāe, n. *Greek, m.* Epaminondas.
 Epistola, æ, n. 1, f. a letter.
 Epos, n. *indecl.* epic poetry.
 Equitatus, tūs, n. 4, m. cavalry.
 Equus, ēqui, n. 2, m. a horse.
 Erebus, ī, n. 2, m. the lowest hell.
 Ergō, *adv. gov. gen.* for, for the sake of.
 Eripio, ēripūi, ērēptum, eripērē, v. a. 3, to take from or away.
 Erro, āvi, ātum, āre, v. n. 1, to wander.
 Error, ōrīs, n. 3, m. error.
 Eruo, erūi, erūtūm, eruērē, v. a. 3, to overthrow.
 Esca, æ, n. 1, f. a bait.
 Et, *conj.* and, both.
 Etiam, *conj.* also, even.
 Etiamsi, *conj.* although.
 Etsi, *conj.* although.
 Europa, æ, n. 1, f. Europe.
 Eveho, vēxi, vēctūm, vēhērē, v. a. 3, to exalt.
 Evenio, evēni, ēvēntūm, evēnirē, v. n. 4, to happen.
 Ex, *prep. gov. abl.* from, of, out of.
 Exanimis, ē, *adj.* lifeless.
 Excellens, ēntīs, *adj.* excellent.
 Excello, lūi, lsūm, lērē, v. n. 3, to excel.
 Excelsus, ā, ūm, *adj.* high.
 Excipio, cēpi, cēptūm, cīpērē, v. a. 3, to except.
 Excito, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to excite.
 Excusatio, ōnīs, n. 3, f. excuse.
 Exemptum, ī, n. 2, n. example.
 Exeo, īvi, itūm, irē, *compound of eo, v. n. irr.* to go out.
 Exerceo, cūi, cītūm, cērē, v. a. 2, to practise or exercise.
 Exercitatio, ōnīs, n. 3, f. exercise.
 Exercitus, ūs, n. 4, m. an army.
 Exigo, exēgi, ēxāctūm, exīgērē, v. a. 3, to require.
 Eximius, ā, ūm, *adj.* exquisite.
 Existimatio, ōnīs, n. 3, f. character.
 Exitiābīlis, ē, *adj.* fatal.
 Exitiōsus, ā, ūm, *adj.* destructive.
 Exitium, īi, n. 2, n. destruction.
 Exopto, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to wish greatly.
 Exordium, īi, n. 2, n. beginning.
 Exorior, ōrtus, ōriri, v. d. 4, to rise.
 Exoro, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to entreat.
 Expecto, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to expect.
 Expedit, v. *impers.* 4, it is expedient, it is clear.
 Expeditus, ā, ūm, *adj.* hastened.

Existo, *ēxtīti*, *ēxistērē*, *v. n. 3*, to be.
 Expello, *pūli*, *pūlsūm*, *pēllērē*, *v. a. 3*, to expel, to drive out.
 Expers, *pērtis*, *adj.* without, *gov. gen.*
 Expergiscor, *pērrēctus*, *pērgisci*, *v. d. 3*, to awake.
 Expeto, *pētīvi* and *petīi*, *petitūm*, *pētērē*, *v. a. 3*, to ask for, to desire.
 Expleo, *plēvi*, *plētūm*, *plērē*, *v. a. 2*, to satisfy.
 Expono, *pōsūi*, *pōsitūm*, *pōnērē*, *v. a. 3*, to expose for sale.
 Exquiro, *quisīvi*, *quisitūm*, *quirērē*, *v. a. 3*, to seek.
 Exsanguis, *ē*, *adj.* lifeless.
 Exsul or Exul, *līs*, *n. 3*, *c.* an exile.
 Extendo, *dī*, *nsūm* and *ntūm*, *dērē*, *v. a. 3*, to extend.
 Extenuo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *v. a. 1*, to extenuate.
 Extinguo, *nxi*, *nctum*, *guērē*, *v. a. 3*, to extinguish.
 Extorris, *is*, *n. 3*, *c.* a banished person, an exile.
 Exuvise, *ārūm*, *n. 1*, *f.* spoils.

F.

Fabia, *æ*, *n. 1*, *f.* Fabia.
 Fabūla, *æ*, *n. 1*, *f.* a tale or fable.
 Facetiæ, *ārūm*, *n. 1*, *f.* jokes, raillery.
 Facies, *faciēi*, *n. 4*, *f.* face, appearance.
 Facile, *adv.* easily.
 Facilis, *ē*, *adj.* kind.
 Facilitas, *ātis*, *n. 3*, *f.* good nature.
 Facinus, *nōris*, *n. 3*, *n.* a deed, either good or bad, a crime.
 Facio, *fēci*, *factum*, *facērē*, *v. a. 3*, to make, to do, &c.
 Factum, *i*, *n. 2*, *n.* a deed.
 Facundus, *ū*, *ūm*, *adj.* eloquent.
 Fallacia, *æ*, *n. 1*, *f.* deceit.
 Fallo, *fēfellī*, *falsum*, *fallērē*, *v. a. 3*, to deceive.
 Falso, *adv.* wrongfully.
 Fama, *æ*, *n. 1*, *f.* fame, report.
 Fames, *is*, *n. 3*, *f.* hunger, desire.
 Familiaris, *ē*, *adj.* familiar.
 Fas, *n. indecl.* right, justice.
 Fascis, *is*, *n. 3*, *m.* a faggot.
 Fastidium, *ī*, *n. 2*, *n.* weariness or disgust.
 Fateor, *fāssūs*, *fātērī*, *v. d. 2*, to confess.
 Fatigo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *v. a. 1*, to tire.
 Faticor, *fēssūs*, *fātisci*, *v. d. 3*, to weary.
 Fatum, *i*, *n. 2*, *n.* fate, fortune, death.
 Faunus, *i*, *n. 2*, *m.* a Faun.
 Faveo, *fāvi*, *faūtūm*, *fāvērē*, *v. n. 2*, to favour.
 Felis, *is*, *n. 3*, *f.* a cat.
 Felix, *licis*, *adj.* happy.
 Fera, *æ*, *n. 1*, *f.* a wild beast.
 Fere, *adv.* almost, generally.
 Ferio, *ferirē*, *wants preterite*, *v. a. 4*, to strike.
 Fero, *tuli*, *latum*, *fērrē*, *v. a. irr.* to bear, to carry, to suffer.
 Feror, I am said to be, *from Fero*.

- Ferox, *oēs*, *adj.* fierce.
 Ferveo, *vi*, *vērē*, *v. n. 2*, to be warm.
 Festino, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *v. a. and n. 1*, to hasten.
 Fides, *ēi*, *n. 5*, *f.* faith, fidelity.
 Fido, *fidī and fīstis sum*, *fidērē*, *v. a. 3*, to trust to.
 Fidus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* faithful.
 Filius, *īi*, *n. 2*, *m. a son*.
 Finis, *īs*, *n. 3*, *d. g.* an end.
 Finitimus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* bordering upon, or very near.
 Fio, *factus*, *fīērī*, *v. p. irr.* to be done, to be made, to happen, to become.
 Firmo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *v. a. 1*, to strengthen.
 Firmus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* strong, firm.
 Fistula, *ae*, *n. 1*, *f.* a pipe.
 Flagito, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *v. a. 1*, to ask earnestly.
 Flagitiosus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* wicked.
 Flamma, *ae*, *n. 1*, *f.* a flame.
 Flavus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* yellow.
 Flebilis, *ē*, *adj.* lamented.
 Flecto, *ēxi*, *ēxūm*, *tērē*, *v. a. 3*, to bend.
 Fleo, *flēvi*, *flētum*, *flērē*, *v. a. 2*, to weep.
 Fletur, *impers. p.* it is wept, or we weep.
 Floccus, *i*, *n. 2*, *m.* a lock of wool.
 Florens, *ētis*, *part. from* Floreo.
 Floreo, *rūi*, *rērē*, *v. n. 2*, to flourish.
 Fluctus, *ūs*, *n. 4*, *m.* a wave.
 Flumen, *minīs*, *n. 3*, *n.* a stream or river.
 Fluo, *flūxi*, *flūxum and ctum*, *fluērē*, *v. n. 3*, to flow.
 Fluvius, *n. 3*, *m.* a river.
 Fluxus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* fleeting.
 Fodio, *fōdī*, *fōssum*, *fodērē*, *v. a. 3*, to dig.
 Fœde, *adv.* shamefully.
 Fœdo, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *v. a. 1*, to disgrace.
 Fœdus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* foul, base.
 Fœmina, *ae*, *n. 1*, *f.* a woman.
 Fœnus, *nōrīs*, *n. 3*, *n.* interest.
 Fœteo, *ūi*, *ērē*, *v. n. 2*, to smell.
 Forensis, *ē*, *adj.* of the forum, forensic.
 Forma, *ae*, *n. 1*, *f.* beauty, form, shape.
 Formica, *ae*, *n. 1*, *f.* an ant.
 Formido, *dinīs*, *n. 3*, *f.* dread.
 Formidolosus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* dreadful.
 Formosus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* beautiful, fair.
 Forsan, *adv.* perhaps.
 Fortasse, *adv.* perhaps.
 Forte, *adv.* by chance.
 Fortis, *ē*, *adj.* strong, brave.
 Fortitudo, *dinīs*, *n. 3*, *f.* fortitude or bravery.
 Fortuitus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* accidental.
 Fortuna, *ae*, *n. 1*, *f.* fortune.
 Fortunatus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* happy, fortunate.

Forum, ī, n. 2, n. the forum.
 Fragilis, ē, *adj.* frail.
 Frango, frēgī, frāctūm, frāngērē, v. a. 3, to break.
 Frater, frātrīs, n. 3, m. a brother.
 Frequens, tis, *adj.* in great numbers. *Frequens senatus*, a full senate.
 Fretus, ā, ūm, *adj.* relying upon.
 Frigus, gōris, n. 3, n. cold.
 Frona, frōndīs, n. 3, f. a leaf.
 Fructuosus, ā, ūm, *adj.* profitable.
 Fruor, frūctus and frūctus, frūī, v. d. 3, to enjoy, to gain.
 Frumentum, ī, n. 2, n. corn, grain.
 Frustra, *adv.* in vain.
 Frustror, atus, āri, v. d. 1, to deceive.
 Frux, gls, n. 3, f. fruit.
 Fucus, ci, n. 2, m. a drone.
 Fuga, æ, n. 1, f. flight.
 Fugax, ācis, *adj.* fleeting. *Fugas rerum*, averse to business.
 Fugio, fūgī, fūgītūm, fūgērē, v. a. and n. 3, to fly or flee from.
 Fugitivus, ī, n. 2, m. a fugitive.
 Fulgeo, fūlsī, fūlsūm, fulgērē, v. n. 2, to shine.
 Fulmen, mīnis, n. 3, n. lightning.
 Fumo, āvi, ātūm, āre, v. n. 1, to smoke.
 Fumus, i, n. 2, m. smoke.
 Fundo, āvi, ātūm, āre, v. a. 1, to found.
 Fundo, fūdī, fūsūm, fundērē, v. a. 3, to pour out, to throw.
 Fungus, gī, n. 2, m. a mushroom.
 Funus, nēris, n. 3, n. a funeral.
 Fur, fūris, n. 3, o. a thief, also a slave.
 Furca, æ, n. 1, f. a fork.
 Furor, ōris, n. 3, m. fury, madness.
 Furtim, *adv.* by stealth.
 Futurus, ā, ūm, *fut. part.* the future, from Sum.

G.

Galatea, æ, n. 1, f. Galatea.
 Gallia, æ, n. 1, f. Gaul or France.
 Gallus, ī, n. 2, m. a cock.
 Gaudium, īi, n. 2, n. joy.
 Gelidus, ā, ūm, *adj.* cold.
 Gemitus, ūs, n. 4, m. a groan.
 Genero, āvi, ātūm, āre, v. a. 1, to beget or produce.
 Gens, ēntīs, n. 3, f. a nation, people, race.
 Genus, genērīs, n. 3, n. a race, descent, family, lineage.
 Gero, gēssi, gēstum, gerērē, v. a. 3, to bear, to carry, to manage.
 Gladius, īi, n. 2, m. a sword.
 Gloria, æ, n. 1, f. glory.
 Glorior, ātus, āri, v. d. 1, to boast.
 Gloriosus, ā, ūm, *adj.* glorious.
 Glycerium, īi, n. 2, Glycerium (a woman's name).
 Gnatus, ī, n. 2, m. a son.

Gorgonius, *n.* 2, *m.* Gorgonius.
 Gracilis, *ē*, *adj.* slender, tender.
 Gradior, grēssūs, grādī, *v. d.* 3, to go or walk.
 Gramen, minīs, *n.* 3, *n.* grass.
 Grammaticus, cī, *n.* 2, *m.* a grammarian.
 Grandis, *ē*, *adj.* great.
 Grando, dīnīs, *n.* 3, *f.* hail.
 Gratia, *ae*, *n.* 1, *f.* grace, favour, thanks, sake.
 Gratulor, ātus, āri, *v. d.* 1, to thank.
 Gratus, ā, ūm, *adj.* grateful, delightful.
 Gravis, *ē*, *adj.* heavy, awful, terrible.
 Grex, grēgis, *n.* 3, *f.* a flock, a herd.
 Gubernō, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, to govern.

H.

Habeo, būi, bītūm, bēre, *v. a.* 2, to have, or hold, or reckon.
 Habitus, ūs, *n.* 4, *m.* dress.
 Hamus, ī, *n.* 2, *m.* a hook.
 Hannibal, ālis, *n.* 3, *m.* Hannibal.
 Haud, *adv.* not.
 Hector, ōrīs, *n.* 3, Hector.
 Hectoreus, ā, ūm, *adj.* of Hector.
 Hedera, *ae*, *n.* 1, *f.* ivy.
 Hei, *interj.* alas ! woe !
 Herba, *ae*, *n.* 1, *f.* a herb, grass.
 Hercle, *adv.* by Hercules.
 Hercules, īs, *n.* 3, *m.* Hercules.
 Herodotus, ī, *n.* 2, *m.* Herodotus.
 Heros, ōīs, *n.* 3, *m.* a hero.
 Hesternus, ā, ūm, *adj.* yesterday or yesternight.
 Heu, *interj.* alas !
 Hiberna, ōrum, *n.* 2, *m.* winter quarters.
 Hic, *adv.* here.
 Hic, hæc, hoc, *pron.* he, she, this, the latter.
 Hilaris, *ē*, *adj.* merry.
 Hinc, *adv.* hence.
 Hio, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. n.* 1, to open.
 Hircus, cī, *n.* 2, *m.* a goat.
 Hirundo, dīnīs, *n.* 3, *f.* a swallow.
 Hōc (in comparison), by so much, the.
 Homo, mīnīs, *n.* 3, *c.* a man, woman, or person.
 Honestus, ā, ūm, *adj.* honest.
 Honos, ōrīs, *n.* 3, *m.* honour.
 Hornus, ā, ūm, *adj.* of this year.
 Horreo, rūi, rēre, *v. a.* 2, to dread.
 Horridus, ā, ūm, *adj.* horrid.
 Hōrtor, hōrtātūs, hortāri, *v. d.* 1, to exhort.
 Hospes, pītīs, *n.* 3, *c.* a host or guest.
 Hospitalis, *ē*, *adj.* hospitable.
 Hostis, īs, *n.* 3, *c.* an enemy.

Hujuscemodi, *adj. indecl.* of this sort.
 Humanitas, *ātis*, *n.* 3, *f.* humanity.
 Humanus, *ā, ūm*, *adj.* human.
 Humerus, *ī*, *n.* 2, *m.* the shoulder.
 Humidus, *ā, ūm*, *adj.* wet.
 Humilis, *ē*, *adj.* humble.
 Humus, *ī*, *n.* 2, *f.* the ground.
 Hybla, *ae*, *n.* 1, *f.* Hybla.
 Hydrops, *ōpis*, *n.* 3, *m.* dropsy.
 Hyems, *mis*, *n.* 3, *f.* winter, tempest.
 Hymen, *ēnis*, *n.* 3, *m.* Hymen.

I.

I, *imperative*, from *Eo*, to go.
 Ibi, *adv.* then, there.
 Icarus, *ā, ūm*, *adj.* Icarian.
 Icarus, *ī*, *n.* 2, *m.* Icarus.
 Idem, *ēīdem*, *Idem*, *pron.* the same.
 Ignarus, *ā, ūm*, *adj.* ignorant.
 Ignavus, *ā ūm*, *adj.* idle.
 Ignis, *īs*, *n.* 3, *m.* fire.
 Ignominia, *ae*, *n.* 1, *f.* ignominy, disgrace.
 Ignoro, *āvi, ātum, āre*, *v.* *n.* 1, to be ignorant of.
 Ignotus, *ā, ūm*, *adj.* unknown.
 Ille, *ā, ūd*, *pron.* he, she, that, the former.
 Illecebra, *ae*, *n.* 1, *f.* allurements.
 Illic, *adv.* there.
 Illustris, *ē*, *adj.* illustrious.
 Imago, *ginis*, *n.* 3, *f.* an image.
 Imbecillia, *ē*, *adj.* weak.
 Imbecillitas, *ātis*, *n.* 3, *f.* imbecility.
 Imber, *bris*, *n.* 3, *m.* rain or water.
 Immaturē, *adv.* untimely.
 Immemor, *ōris*, *adj.* unmindful.
 Immensus, *ā, ūm*, *adj.* immense.
 Imminuo, *āvi, ātum, āre*, *v.* *a.* 1, to diminish.
 Immortalis, *ē*, *adj.* immortal.
 Immortalitas, *ātis*, *n.* 3, *f.* immortality.
 Impatiens, *ētis*, *adj.* impatient.
 Impendeo, *dī, dēre*, *v.* *n.* 2, to hang over or threaten.
 Imperator, *ōris*, *n.* 3, *m.* a commander, ruler, general.
 Imperium, *īi*, *n.* 2, *n.* command, government, empire.
 Impero, *āvi, ātum, āre*, *v.* *a.* 1, to command.
 Impertior, *tītūs, tīri*, *v.* *d.* 4, to bestow.
 Impetus, *ūs*, *n.* 4, *m.* an attack.
 Impietas, *ātis*, *n.* 3, *f.* impiety.
 Impius, *ā, ūm*, *adj.* impious.
 Impleo, *plēvi, plētūm, plērē*, *v.* *a.* 2, to fill.
 Impono, *pōsui, posītūm, ponērē*, *v.* *a.* 3, to put upon, to place, to restore.

- Improbitas, ātis, *n.* 3, *f.* wickedness.
 Improbus, ā, ūm, *adj.* wicked.
 Impudentia, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* impudence.
 Impunè, *adv.* with impunity.
 Imus, a, ūm, *adj.* lowest.
 In, *prep. gov. acc. and abl.* in, into, to, at, against.
 Incedo, cēssī, cēssūm, cedērē, *v. n.* 3, to walk, to go.
 Incendium, īi, *n.* 2, *n.* a fire.
 Incendo, ndī, nsūm, ndērē, *v. a.* 3, to burn, to set on fire.
 Inceptum, i, *n.* 2, a design.
 Incertus, ā, ūm, *adj.* uncertain.
 Incido, cīdī, cāsūm, dērē, *v. n.* 3, to fall.
 Incipio, cēpi, cēptūm, cipērē, *v. a.* 3, to begin.
 Incito, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, to incite or stir up.
 Incomitatus, ā, ūm, *part.* unaccompanied.
 Incommōdè, *adv.* inconveniently.
 Incoquor, cōctus, quī, *v. p.* 3, to be steeped, dyed.
 Incutio, cūssī, cūssūm, cutērē, *v. a.* 3, to strike.
 Indago, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, to trace.
 Indè, *adv.* from thence.
 Indecorus, ā, ūm, *adj.* unbecoming.
 Indico, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, to show.
 Indigena, æ, *n.* 1, *c.* a native.
 Indigena, ēntis, *adj.* indigent.
 Indigeo, gūi, gērē, *v. n.* 2, to want.
 Indignus, ā, ūm, *adj.* unworthy.
 Indocilis, ē, *adj.* untaught.
 Indoctus, ā, ūm, *adj.* unskilled.
 Indulgeo, dūlsī, dūlsūm, gērē, *v. a.* 2, to indulge.
 Induo, dūi, dūtūm, duērē, *v. a.* 3, to put on, to clothe.
 Industria, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* industry.
 Inebrio, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, to intoxicate.
 Inemptus, ā, ūm, *part.* unbought.
 Ineptia, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* folly.
 Ineptus, ā, ūm, *adj.* silly.
 Iners, inērtis, *adj.* inactive.
 Inertia, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* laziness, indolence.
 Inexorabilis, ē, *adj.* inexorable.
 Infamia, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* infamy.
 Infandus, ā, ūm, *adj.* so great, or cruel, or abominable as not to be expressed.
 Infans, ntis, *n.* 3, *c.* an infant.
 Infelix, felīcis, *adj.* unhappy.
 Infero, intūlī, illātūm, infērē, *v. a. irr.* to bring.
 Inferus, ā, ūm, *adj.* low.
 Infestus, ā, ūm, *adj.* hostile, dangerous.
 Infinitus, ā, ūm, *adj.* infinite.
 Inflammo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, to set on fire.
 Infragilis, ē, *adj.* unfailling.
 Ingenium, īi, *n.* 2, *n.* genius, ability, disposition.
 Inmensus, ēntis, *adj.* great, immense.

- Inglorius, *ā, ūm, adj.* inglorious.
 Inimicitia, *ae, n. 1, f.* enmity.
 Inimicus, *ā, ūm, adj.* unfriendly, hostile, hateful.
 Iniquus, *ā, ūm, adj.* unjust.
 Initus, *ā, ūm, part. of* īneo, begun.
 Injicio, *jēci, jēctum, jicēre, v. a. 3,* to put on.
 Injuria, *ae, n. 1, f.* injury.
 Injussu, *n. indecl.* without command.
 Injustus, *ā, ūm, adj.* unjust.
 Inno, *āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1,* to swim in.
 Innocens, *ēntis, adj.* innocent.
 Inoffensus, *ā, ūm, adj.* inoffensive.
 Inops, *ōpis, adj.* wanting.
 Inquo, *v. def.* I say.
 Insanus, *ā, ūm, adj.* mad.
 Insero, *sēvi, siltum, sērere, v. a. 3,* to implant.
 Insidiae, *arum, n. 1, f.* treachery.
 Insignis, *ē, adj.* remarkable, renowned.
 Insolens, *ēntis, adj.* insolent.
 Insons, *sōntis, adj.* innocent.
 Instar, *adv. gov. gen.* equal to.
 Instruo, *strūxi, strūctum, ēre, v. a. 3,* to set in array.
 Insula, *ae, n. 1, f.* an island.
 Integer, *grā, grūm, adj.* whole, sound.
 Intellico, *lēxi, lēctum, lēgere, v. a. 3,* to understand.
 Intempestive, *adv.* unseasonably.
 Inter, *prep. gov. acc.* among.
 Intercido, *dī, cāsūm, dēre, v. n. 3,* to perish.
 Interdum, *adv.* sometimes.
 Interficie, *fēci, fēctum, ficere, v. a. 1,* to slay.
 Interim, *adv.* in the mean time.
 Intermitto, *misi, missum, mittere, v. a. 3,* to leave off.
 Intersum, *fui, esse, futurus, v. n. irr. compound of* Sum, to concern.
 Intra, *prep. gov. acc.* within.
 Inultus, *ā, ūm, adj.* unrevenged.
 Invado, *vāsi, vāsūm, dēre, v. a. 3,* to invade.
 Invenio, *vēni, vētūm, vēnirē, v. a. 4,* to find.
 Investigo, *āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1,* to find out.
 Invideo, *vidi, visūm, dēre, v. a. and n. 2,* to envy.
 Invidia, *iae, n. 1, f.* envy.
 Invidus, *ā, ūm, adj.* envious.
 Invito, *āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1,* to invite.
 Ipse, *ā, ūm, himself, herself, itself.*
 Ira, *ae, n. 1, f.* anger, displeasure.
 Iracundia, *ae, n. 1, f.* anger.
 Irascor, *irātus, irāsci, v. d. 3,* to be angry.
 Irruo, *rūi, rūtūm, rūrē, v. a. 3,* to rush on.
 Is, ea, id, *pron.* he, that.
 Isocrates, *is, n. 3, m.* Isocrates.
 Iste, *ā, ūd, pron.* that.
 Ister, *trī, n. 2, m.* the Danube.

- Improbitas, ātis, *n.* 3, *f.* wickedness.
 Improbus, ā, ūm, *adj.* wicked.
 Impudentia, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* impudence.
 Impunē, *adv.* with impunity.
 Imus, a, ūm, *adj.* lowest.
 In, *prep. gov. acc. and abl.* in, into, to, at, against.
 Incedo, cēssī, cēssūm, cedērē, *v.* *n.* 3, to walk, to go.
 Incendium, īi, *n.* 2, *n.* a fire.
 Incendo, ndī, nsūm, ndērē, *v.* *a.* 3, to burn, to set on fire.
 Inceptum, i, *n.* 2, a design.
 Incertus, ā, ūm, *adj.* uncertain.
 Incido, cidī, cāsūm, dērē, *v.* *n.* 3, to fall.
 Incipio, cēpi, cēptūm, cipērē, *v.* *a.* 3, to begin.
 Incito, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v.* *a.* 1, to incite or stir up.
 Incomitatus, ā, ūm, *part.* unaccompanied.
 Incommōdē, *adv.* inconveniently.
 Incoquor, cōctus, quī, *v.* *p.* 3, to be steeped, dyed.
 Incutio, cūssī, cūssūm, cutērē, *v.* *a.* 3, to strike.
 Indago, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v.* *a.* 1, to trace.
 Indē, *adv.* from thence.
 Indecorus, ā, ūm, *adj.* unbecoming.
 Indico, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v.* *a.* 1, to show.
 Indigena, æ, *n.* 1, *c.* a native.
 Indigens, ēntis, *adj.* indigent.
 Indigeo, gūi, gērē, *v.* *n.* 2, to want.
 Indignus, ā, ūm, *adj.* unworthy.
 Indocilis, ē, *adj.* untaught.
 Indoctus, ā, ūm, *adj.* unskilled.
 Indulgeo, dūlsī, dūlsūm, gērē, *v.* *a.* 2, to indulge.
 Induo, dūi, dūtūm, duērē, *v.* *a.* 3, to put on, to clothe.
 Industria, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* industry.
 Inebrio, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v.* *a.* 1, to intoxicate.
 Inemptus, ā, ūm, *part.* unbought.
 Ineptia, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* folly.
 Ineptus, ā, ūm, *adj.* silly.
 Iners, inērtis, *adj.* inactive.
 Inertia, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* laziness, indolence.
 Inexorabilis, ē, *adj.* inexorable.
 Infamia, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* infamy.
 Infandus, ā, ūm, *adj.* so great, or cruel, or abominable as not to be expressed.
 Infans, ntis, *n.* 3, *c.* an infant.
 Infelix, felīcis, *adj.* unhappy.
 Infero, intūlī, illātūm, infērē, *v.* *a.* *irr.* to bring.
 Inferus, ā, ūm, *adj.* low.
 Infestus, ā, ūm, *adj.* hostile, dangerous.
 Infinitus, ā, ūm, *adj.* infinite.
 Inflammo, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v.* *a.* 1, to set on fire.
 Infragilis, ē, *adj.* unfailing.
 Ingenium, īi, *n.* 2, *n.* genius, ability, disposition.
 Ingens, ēntis, *adj.* great, immense.

- Inglorius, ā, ūm, *adj.* inglorious.
 Inimicitia, æ, n. 1, *f.* enmity.
 Inimicus, ā, ūm, *adj.* unfriendly, hostile, hateful.
 Iniquus, ā, ūm, *adj.* unjust.
 Initus, ā, ūm, *part. of* Ineo, begun.
 Injicio, jēci, jēctum, jicērē, v. a. 3, to put on.
 Injuria, æ, n. 1, *f.* injury.
 Injussu, n. *indecl.* without command.
 Injustus, ā, ūm, *adj.* unjust.
 Inno, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to swim in.
 Innocens, ēntis, *adj.* innocent.
 Inoffensus, ā, ūm, *adj.* inoffensive.
 Inops, ōpīs, *adj.* wanting.
 Inquo, v. *def.* I say.
 Insanus, ā, ūm, *adj.* mad.
 Insero, sēvi, sītum, sērērē, v. a. 3, to implant.
 Insidiæ, ārum, n. 1, *f.* treachery.
 Insignis, ē, *adj.* remarkable, renowned.
 Insolens, ēntis, *adj.* insolent.
 Insons, sōntīs, *adj.* innocent.
 Instar, *adv. gov. gen.* equal to.
 Instruo, strūxi, strūctum, ērē, v. a. 3, to set in array.
 Insula, æ, n. 1, *f.* an island.
 Integer, grā, grūm, *adj.* whole, sound.
 Intelligo, lēxi, lēctum, lēgērē, v. a. 3, to understand.
 Intempestive, *adv.* unseasonably.
 Inter, *prep. gov. acc.* among.
 Intercido, di, cāsūm, dērē, v. a. 3, to perish.
 Interdum, *adv.* sometimes.
 Interficie, fēcī, fēctum, ficērē, v. a. to slay.
 Interim, *adv.* in the mean time.
 Intermitto, mīsī, mīssum, mittērē, v. a. 3, to leave off.
 Intersum, fui, esse, futurus, v. n. *irr. compound of* Sum, to concern.
 Intra, *prep. gov. acc.* within.
 Inultus, ā, ūm, *adj.* unrevenged.
 Invado, vāsī, vāsūm, dērē, v. a. 3, to invade.
 Invenio, vēnī, vēntum, vēnirē, v. a. 4, to find.
 Investigo, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to find out.
 Invideo, vidī, visūm, dērē, v. a. and n. 2, to envy.
 Invidia, Iæ, n. 1, *f.* envy.
 Invidus, ā, ūm, *adj.* envious.
 Invito, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to invite.
 Ipse, ā, ūm, himself, herself, itself.
 Ira, æ, n. 1, *f.* anger, displeasure.
 Iracundia, æ, n. 1, *f.* anger.
 Irascor, irātūs, irāscī, v. d. 3, to be angry.
 Irruo, rūi, rūtum, rūērē, v. a. 3, to rush on.
 Is, ea, Id, *pron.* he, that.
 Isocrates, Is, n. 3, m. Isocrates.
 Iste, ā, ūd, *pron.* that.
 Ister, tri, n. 2, m. the Danube.

Istic, *adv.* there.
 Ità, *adv.* thus, so.
 Italia, *æ*, *n.* 1, *f.* Italy.
 Italus, *â*, *ûm*, Italian.
 Itaque, *conj.* therefore.
 Iter, itinêris, *n.* 3, *n.* a way, a journey.
 Iterum, *adv.* again.

J.

Jaceo, cñi, cêrê, *v.* *n.* 2, to lie.
 Jacio, jêci, âctûm, cêrê, *v.* *a.* 3, to throw up.
 Jam, *adv.* now.
 Janua, *æ*, *n.* 1, *f.* a gate.
 Jocosus, *â*, *ûm*, *adj.* jocular.
 Jubar, âris, *n.* 3, *n.* a sunbeam.
 Jubeo, jûssi, jussûm, bêrê, *v.* *a.* 2, to command, bid.
 Jucundus, *â*, *ûm*, *adj.* pleasant.
 Judex, dicis, *n.* 3, *c.* a judge.
 Judico, âvi, âtum, âre, to judge.
 Judicium, ïi, *n.* 2, *n.* a judgment, a sentence.
 Jugulo, âvi, âtum, âre, *v.* *a.* 1, to kill.
 Jugulum, i, *n.* 2, *n.* the neck.
 Jugurtha, *æ*, *n.* 1, *m.* Jugurtha.
 Jungo, nxî, ctûm, gêrê, *v.* *a.* 3, to join.
 Juno, ònis, *n.* 3, *f.* Juno.
 Jupiter, Jôvis, *n.* 3, *m.* Jupiter.
 Jurgiosus, *â*, *ûm*, *adj.* brawling.
 Juro, âvi, âtum, âre, *v.* *a.* 1, to swear.
 Jus, juris, *n.* 3, *n.* right, justice.
 Justitia, *æ*, *n.* 1, *f.* Justice.
 Justus, *â*, *ûm*, *adj.* just.
 Juvat, it delights, inspires.
 Juvenilis, ê, *adj.* youthful.
 Juvenis, is, *n.* 3, *c.* a youth.
 Juvenis, ê, *adj.* young.
 Juventa, *æ*, *n.* 1, *f.* youth.
 Juventus, ûtis, *n.* 3, *f.* youth.
 Juvo, âvi, atum, are, *v.* *a.* 1, to please.

L.

Labes, is, *n.* 3, *f.* stain.
 Labor, ôris, *n.* 3, *m.* labour.
 Labor, lâpâs, lâbi, *v.* *d.* 3, to slide away.
 Laboro, âvi, âtum, âre, *v.* *a.* and *n.* 1, to labour.
 Lac, lactis, *n.* 3, *n.* milk. *Pressum lac*, cheese, curds.
 Lacedæmon, ònis, *n.* 3, *f.* Lacedæmon or Sparta.
 Lacedæmonii, ôrum, *n.* pl. 2, *m.* the Lacedæmonians.
 Lacertus, i, *n.* 2, *m.* an arm.
 Lacryma, *æ*, *n.* 1, *f.* a tear.

- Lacus, ūs, n. 4, *f.* a lake.
 Laedo, laesi, laesum, dēre, v. a. 3, to hurt or injure.
 Laetitia, ae, n. 1, *f.* joy.
 Laetus, ā ūm, *adj.* joyful.
 Lamentabilis, ē, *adj.* lamentable.
 Lana, ae, n. 1, *f.* wool.
 Languidus, ā ūm, *adj.* languid.
 Languor, ōris, n. 3, *m.* weariness.
 Lanio, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to tear.
 Largitio, ōnis, n. 3, *f.* bribery.
 Lateo, ūi, tītum, tēre, v. n. 2, to lie hid.
 Latini, ōrum, *pl.* n. 2, *m.* the Latins.
 Latium, īi, n. 2, *m.* Latium.
 Latro, āvi, ātum, āre, v. n. and a. 1, to bark, or bark at.
 Latro, ōnis, n. 3, *m.* a robber.
 Latrocinium, īi, n. 2, *n.* robbery.
 Latus, ā ūm, *adj.* broad.
 Laudo, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to praise.
 Laus, laudis, n. 3, *f.* praise.
 Lavinia, ae, n. 1, *f.* Lavinia.
 Legatus, ī, n. 2, *m.* an ambassador.
 Legio, ōnis, n. 3, *f.* a legion.
 Lego, lēgi, lēctum, lēgere, v. a. 3, to read, to gather.
 Lenis, ē, *adj.* soft.
 Lenio, īvi and īi, itum, ire, v. a. 4, to lessen.
 Lentus, ā ūm, *adj.* slow.
 Leo, ōnis, n. 3, *m.* a lion.
 Letum, ī, n. 2, *n.* death.
 Leucania, ae, n. 1, *f.* Leucania.
 Levo, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to ease, to free.
 Lex, legis, n. 3, *f.* a law.
 Libenter, *adv.* willingly.
 Liberalis, ē, *adj.* liberal.
 Liber, ēre, erum, *adj.* free.
 Liber, ri, n. 2, *m.* a book.
 Libero, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to free.
 Libertas, atis, n. 3, *f.* liberty.
 Libertus, ī, n. 2, *m.* a freedman.
 Libet, libuit, *impers.* it pleaseth.
 Libya, ae, n. 1, *f.* Libya.
 Licentia, ae, n. 1, *f.* indulgence.
 Licet, licuit, *impers.* it is allowed.
 Licet, *conj.* although.
 Ligustrum, ī, n. 2, *n.* privet, or whitbind.
 Lilium, īi, n. 2, *n.* a lily.
 Limen, minis, n. 3, *n.* a threshold or door.
 Lingua, ae, n. 1, *f.* the tongue, language.
 Lino, lini and livi, litum, linere, v. a. 3, to paint.
 Linteata legio was the designation of a Samnite legion, from its being consecrated in a large space covered over with linen.
 Linteatum, ā ūm, *adj.* linen or covered with linen.

Litera, æ, n. 1, *f.* a letter of the alphabet ; in the plural an epistle or learning.
 Litigo, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v. a. and n.* to go to law, to quarrel.
 Litus, ōris, n. 3, *n.* the shore.
 Lituus, ī, n. 2, *m.* a clarion.
 Loca, locorum, n. 2, *n.* places.
 Loco, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v. a. 1,* to place.
 Locus, ī, n. 2, *m.* a place.
 Longè, *adv.* far.
 Longus, ā, ūm, *adj.* long.
 Loquor, locūtūs, lōquī, *v. d. 3,* to speak.
 Lucerna, æ, n. 1, *f.* a candle.
 Lucifer, ěrī, n. 2, *m.* the day-star.
 Luctor, ātūs, āri, *v. d. 1,* to struggle.
 Luctus, ūs, n. 4, *m.* lamentation, grief.
 Ludo, lūsī, lūsūm, dĕrĕ, *v. a. 3,* to play.
 Lugeo, lūxī, ctūm, gĕrĕ, *v. a. 2,* to mourn.
 Lumen, mīnis, n. 3, *n.* light, also the eye.
 Luna, æ, n. 1, *f.* the moon.
 Lupus, ī, n. 2, *m.* a wolf.
 Lux, lūcis, n. 3, *f.* light.
 Luxuria, æ, n. 1, *f.* luxury.
 Luxuries, ěī, n. 5, *f.* luxury.
 Lydia, æ, n. 1, *f.* Lydia (a woman's name).

M.

Macresco, mācrūī, crĕscĕrĕ, *v. incept. 3,* to pine.
 Madeo, ūi, dĕrĕ, *v. n. 2,* to melt.
 Mæcenas, ātis, n. 3, *m.* Mæcenas (a man's name).
 Magè, *for* magis.
 Magis, *adv.* more.
 Magister, trī, n. 2, *m.* a master.
 Magistratus, ūs, n. 4, *m.* a magistrate.
 Magnificè, *adv.* magnificently.
 Magnopĕrĕ, *adv.* greatly.
 Magnus, ā, ūm, *adj.* great, much.
 Majestas, ātis, n. 3, *f.* majesty.
 Major natu, elder.
 Majores, ūm, n. plur. 3, *m.* elders, ancestors.
 Malè, *adv.* badly, unluckily.
 Maledico, dīxī, dictūm, dicĕrĕ, *v. a. 3,* to reproach.
 Maledicus, ā, ūm, *adj.* slanderous.
 Maleficus, ā, ūm, *adj.* mischievous.
 Malo, lui, malle, *v. irr.* to have rather, wish more.
 Malum, ī, n. 2, *n.* evil, misfortune.
 Malum, ī, n. 2, *n.* an apple.
 Malus, ā, ūm, *adj.* bad.
 Mandatum, ī, n. 2, *n.* a command.
 Mando, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v. a. 1,* to command.
 Maneo, mānāī, ānsām, ěrĕ, *v. n. and a. 2,* to stay or remain.

- Manes, iŭm, *n. plur.* 3, *m.* a ghost or ghosts.
 Manus, ūs, *n.* 4, *f.* a hand, a band.
 Marcus, cī, *n.* 2, *m.* Marcus (a man's name).
 Mare, rīs, *n.* 3, the sea.
 Maritus, ī, *n.* 2, *m.* a husband.
 Marius, īi, *n.* 2, *m.* Marius (a man's name).
 Marmor, oris, *n.* 3, *n.* marble.
 Mars, Martis, *n.* 3, *m.* Mars, the god of war.
 Mater, trīs, *n.* 3, *f.* a mother.
 Matrona, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* a matron.
 Maturus, ā, ūm, *adj.* ripe.
 Maximè, *adv.* chiefly.
 Maximus, ā, ūm, *adj.* greatest.
 Medeor, ditus, ēri, *v. d.* 2, to cure.
 Medicina, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* medicine.
 Medicus, ci, *n.* 2, *m.* a physician.
 Meditor, ātus, āri, *v. d.* 1, to meditate.
 Medius, z, ūm, *adj.* the middle.
 Melibœus, ī, *n.* 2, *m.* Melibœus (a man's name).
 Melior, *comp.* better, *from* Bonus, good.
 Melius, *adv.* better.
 Membrum, i, *n.* 2, *n.* a limb.
 Memini, *v. def.* I remember.
 Memor, ōris, *adj.* mindful.
 Memorabilis, ē, *adj.* memorable.
 Memoria, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* memory, remembrance.
 Memoro, āvi, ātŭm, āre, *v. a.* 1, to mention.
 Mendacium, īi, *n.* 2, *n.* a lie.
 Mendax, dūcis, *adj.* lying.
 Mendicus, ci, *n.* 2, *m.* a beggar.
 Mendosus, ā, ūm, *adj.* vicious.
 Menelaus, āi, *n.* 2, *m.* Menelaus.
 Mens, tīs, *n.* 2, *f.* the mind, reason.
 Menstruus, ā, ūm, *adj.* for a month.
 Mentum, ī, *n.* 2, *n.* the chin.
 Mercator, ōris, *n.* 3, *m.* a merchant.
 Mercurius, īi, *n.* 2, *m.* Mercury.
 Mereo, ūi, itum, ērē, to earn, or gain.
 Mereor, ritus, ēri, *v. d.* 2, to deserve.
 Mergo, mērsi, mērsŭm, mergērē, *v. a.* 3, to sink, to drown.
 Merum, ī, *n.* 2, *n.* wine.
 Merx, ērcis, *n.* 3, *f.* merchandize, goods.
 Messana, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* Messina.
 Metuo, ūi, ūtŭm, uērē, *v. a.* 3, to fear.
 Metus, ūs, *n.* 4, *m.* fear.
 Meus, ā, ūm, *pron. adj.* my, mine.
 Miles, ītis, *n.* 3, *c.* a soldier.
 Milesius, ā, ūm, *adj.* of Miletus, or Milesian.
 Militaris, ē, *adj.* military.
 Militia, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* the being a soldier, warfare.
 Millia, *adj. plur.* a thousand.

- Minax, *ācis*, *adj.* threatening.
 Minimè, *adv.* least of all.
 Minimum, *adv.* very little.
 Ministerium, *īi*, *n.* 2, *n.* service.
 Minitor, *ātus*, *āri*, *v. a.* 1, to threaten much.
 Minor, *ātus*, *āri*, *v. d.* 1, to threaten.
 Minor, *adj. comp.* less.
 Minores, *plur. n.* 3, *m.* juniors.
 Minuo, *ūi*, *ūtūm*, *uērē*, *v. a.* 3, to lessen.
 Mintis, *adv.* less.
 Mirabilis, *ē*, *adj.* wonderful.
 Mirificus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* wonderful.
 Misceo, *ūi*, *mistum* and *mixtum*, *cērē*, *v. a.* 2, to mix.
 Miser, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* miserable, wretched.
 Miserabilis, *ē*, *adj.* miserable.
 Miserē, *adv.* wretchedly.
 Misereor, *ertus* and *ēritus*, *ēri*, *v. d.* 2, to pity.
 Miseria, *ae*, *n.* 1, *f.* misery.
 Misericors, *dis*, *adj.* merciful.
 Mitis, *ē*, *adj.* mild, soft.
 Mitto, *misī*, *missūm*, *ērē*, *v. a.* 3, to send.
 Mitylenæ, *ārūm*, *n. f.* 1, Mitylene.
 Modicus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* little.
 Modò, *adv.* only.
 Modus, *i*, *n.* 2, *m.* a manner: at page 57, moderation.
 Moenia, *īum* and *iōrum*, *n.* 3, *n.* walls.
 Moestus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* sorrowful.
 Moles, *is*, *n.* 3, *f.* force or bulk.
 Molestia, *iae*, *n.* 1, *f.* trouble.
 Molestus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* troublesome.
 Mollio, *īvi*, *ītūm*, *irē*, *v. a.* 4, to soften.
 Mollis, *ē*, *adj.* soft, also lazy.
 Moneo, *ūi*, *ītūm*, *ērē*, *v. a.* 2, to advise.
 Mons, *tis*, *n.* 3, *m.* a mountain.
 Mora, *ae*, *n.* 1, *f.* delay.
 Morbus, *i*, *n.* 2, *m.* disease.
 Mordax, *ācis*, *adj.* carping.
 Mordeo, *mōmōrdī* and *mōrsi*, *mōrsūm*, *dērē*, *v. a.* 2, to bite, to wound.
 Morior, *mortūus*, *mōrī* and *mōriri*, *v. d.* and *n.* 3 and 4, to die.
 Moror, *ātus*, *āri*, *v. d.* 1, to delay.
 Morosus, *ā*, *ūm*, *adj.* morose.
 Mors, *tis*, *n.* 3, *f.* death.
 Mortalis, *ē*, *adj.* mortal.
 Mos, *mōris*, *n.* 3, *m.* a manner, custom, nature, order.
 Moto, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *v. freq.* 1, to move often, to shake.
 Motus, *ūs*, *n.* 4, *m.* motion.
 Mox, *adv.* presently, by and by, afterwards.
 Muliebris, *ē*, *adj.* effeminate.
 Mulier, *iērīs*, *n.* 3, *f.* a woman.
 Multitudo, *dīnīs*, *n.* 3, *f.* multitude.
 Multò, *adv.* much.

Multum, *adv.* much.
 Multus, ā, ūm, *adj.* much ; *in plur.* many.
 Mulus, i, n. 2, m. a mule.
 Mundus, i, n. 2, m. the world.
 Municipium, ii, n. 2, n. a town.
 Munificus, ā, ūm, *adj.* munificent.
 Munitio, ōnis, n. 3, f. fortification.
 Munus, ōris, n. 3, n. a gift.
 Munusculum, i, n. 2, n. a little gift.
 Murena, æ, n. 1, m. Murena.
 Murus, i, n. 2, m. a wall.
 Mus, mŭris, n. 3, m. a mouse.
 Musa, æ, n. 1, f. a Muse, or song.
 Musca, æ, n. 1, f. a fly.
 Muto, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to change.
 Mutus, ā, ūm, *adj.* silent.

N.

Nam, *conj.* for.
 Narro, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to tell.
 Nascor, nātŭs, nāscī, v. d. 3, to be born.
 Natura, æ, n. 1, f. nature.
 Natus, ūs, n. 4, m. birth. *Magno natu*, of high birth.
 Naufragium, ii, n. 2, n. shipwreck.
 Nauta, æ, n. 1, m. a sailor.
 Navigo, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to sail upon, or travel by sea.
 Navis, is, n. 3, f. a ship.
 Nē, *conj. and adv.* not, no, lest.
 Nec, *conj.* nor, neither.
 Neco, cāvi and cūi, cātum, cāre, v. a. 1, to kill.
 Necessarius, ā, ūm, *adj.* necessary.
 Necessarius, ii, n. 2, m. a friend.
 Necessē, *adj. indecl.* necessary.
 Necessitas, ātis, n. 3, f. necessity.
 Nefas, n. *indecl.* wickedness.
 Negligens, ēntis, *adj.* negligent.
 Negligenter, *adv.* negligently.
 Negligentia, æ, n. 1, f. negligence.
 Negligo, lēxi, lēctum, ligēre, v. a. 3, to neglect.
 Nego, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to deny.
 Nemo, neminŭs, n. 3, o. nobody or no one.
 Nempē, *adv.* surely.
 Nemus, mōris, n. 3, n. a wood.
 Neptunus, i, n. 2, m. Neptune, the god of the sea.
 Neque, *conj.* neither, nor.
 Nequior, *adj. comp. from Nequam, indecl.* wicked.
 Nequitia, æ, n. 1, f. wickedness.
 Nerinus, ā, ūm, *adj.* Nerean.
 Nescio, scivi, scitum, scire, v. n. 4, to know not, to be ignorant of.
 Nescius, ā, ūm, *adj.* that knows not, unconscious.
 Neve, *conj.* nor.

- Niger, gră, grūm, *adj.* black.
 Nihil, *n. indecl.* nothing.
 Nimbus, ī, *n.* 2, *m.* a cloud.
 Nimis, *adv.* too, or too much.
 Nimium, *adv.* too, too much.
 Nimius, ā, ūm, *adj.* too great.
 Nisi, *conj.* unless.
 Nitor, nixūs and nīsūs, nītī, *v. d.* 3, to strive.
 Niveus, ā, ūm, *adj.* snowy.
 Nix, nīvis, *n.* 3, *f.* snow.
 Nobilis, ē, *adj.* noble.
 Nobilitas, ālis, *n.* 3, *f.* nobility.
 Nobilito, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, to ennoble.
 Noceo, cūi, cītūm, cērē, *v. a.* 2, to injure.
 Nodosus, ā, ūm, *adj.* knotty.
 Nolo, lūi, nōle, *v. irr.* to be unwilling.
 Nomen, nomīnis, *n.* 3, *n.* a name.
 Nomino, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, to call, name, mention, elect.
 Non, *adv.* not.
 Nonne, *adv.* not ?
 Nosco, nēvi, nōtum, nōscērē, *v. a.* 3, to know.
 Noster, trā, ūm, *pron.* our, my.
 Notus, ā, ūm, *part. from* Nosco.
 Novus, ā, ūm, *adj.* new.
 Nox, nōctis, *n.* 3, *f.* night.
 Nubes, īs, *n.* 3, *f.* a cloud.
 Nubilus, ā, ūm, *adj.* cloudy, overcast.
 Nubo, nūpei and nupta sum, nūptum, nubērē, *v. n. and a.* 3, to marry.
 Nudus, ā, ūm, *adj.* naked.
 Nullus, ā, ūm, *adj.* no, none, no one.
 Num, *conj.* whether.
 Numen, mīnūs, *n.* 3, *n.* deity, power.
 Numero, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, to count.
 Numerus, ī, *n.* 2, *m.* number.
 Numidæ, dārum, *plur. n.* 1, *m.* Numidians.
 Nummus, ī, *n.* 2, *m.* money.
 Nunc, *adv.* now, sometimes.
 Nuncio, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, to tell.
 Nuncius, īi, *n.* 2, *m.* a messenger.
 Nunquam, *adv.* never.
 Nuntia, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* a messenger.
 Nuntius, īi, *n.* 2, *m.* a messenger.
 Nuper, *adv.* lately.
 Nusquam, *adv.* nowhere.
 Nutrio, īvi, itūm, īre, *v. a.* 4, to nourish.
 Nympha, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* a nymph.

O.

O, *interj.* O !Ob, *prep. gov. acc.* for, on account of.

- Obedio, īvī, ītum, īre, *v. a. 4*, to obey.
 Objecto, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. freq. 1*, to object.
 Objurgo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1*, to correct, to chide.
 Obligo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1*, to oblige.
 Obliquus, ā, ūm, *adj.* oblique.
 Obliviscor, oblītūs, oblīvīscī, *v. d. 3*, to forget.
 Obniteor, nīxtūs, nītī, *v. d. 3*, to struggle.
 Obnoxius, ā, ūm, *adj.* liable.
 Obruo, rūī, rūtūm, rūērē, *v. a. 3*, to overwhelm.
 Obscurus, ā, ūm, *adj.* obscure.
 Observo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1*, to observe.
 Obses, sīdīs, *n. 3, c.* a hostage.
 Obsto, stītī, stītum and stātūm, stārē, *v. a. and n. 1*, to withstand.
 Obstupeo, pūī, pērē, *v. n. 2*, to be astonished.
 Obsum, fūī, ēssē, fūtūrūs, *v. n. irr.* to hurt.
 Obtempero, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1*, to obey.
 Obtineo, tīnūī, tētūm, tīnērē, *v. a. 2*, to obtain.
 Obtrunco, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1*, to behead.
 Obviam, *adv.* to meet.
 Occasio, ōnīs, *n. 3, f.* opportunity.
 Occido, cīdī, cīsūm, cīdērē, *v. a. 3*, to kill or slay.
 Occido, cīdī, cāsūm, cīdērē, *v. n. 3*, to go down or set.
 Occulo, lūī, ltum, lērē, *v. a. 3*, to hide.
 Occupo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1*, to seize upon.
 Occurro, rī, rsum, rērē, *v. n. 3*, to occur.
 Octō, *adj. indec.* eight.
 Octoginta, *adj. indecl.* eighty.
 Oculus, ī, *n. 2, m.* the eye.
 Odi, *v. def.* I hate.
 Odium, īī, *n. 2, n.* hatred.
 Officium, īī, *n. 2, n.* duty.
 Oleo, lūī and lēvī, ltum and lētum, lērē, *v. a. and n.* to smell of.
 Olim, *adv.* afterwards.
 Omnino, *adv.* altogether, at all.
 Omnis, ē, *adj.* every, in the plur. all.
 Onero, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1*, to load.
 Onus, ōnērīs, *n. 3, n.* a burden.
 Opimus, ā, ūm, *adj.* rich.
 Opinio, ōnīs, *n. 3, f.* opinion.
 Opis, *gen. n. 3, f.* wants, *n. d. v.* assistance.
 Oportet, ōpōrtuīt, *v. imp. 2*, it behoves, it is fit.
 Oppeto, tīvī and tīī, tītum, tērē, *v. a. 3*, to undergo. *Oppetere mortem*, to die.
 Oppidum, ī, *n. 2, n.* a town.
 Oppono, pōsūī, pōsītum, pōnērē, *v. a. 3*, to oppose.
 Opprobrium, īī, *n. 2, n.* reproach, disgrace.
 Oppugno, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1*, to besiege.
 Optabilis, ē, *adj.* desirable.
 Optimē, *adv.* best, very well.
 Optimus, ā, ūm, *adj.* excellent.
 Opto, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1*, to wish for.

Opulentus, ā, ūm, *adj.* rich.
 Opus, opĕrĭs, n. 3, n. work.
 Opus, n. *indecl.* need, *adj.* necessary.
 Ora, æ, n. 1, *f.* the coast.
 Oraculum, ī, n. 2, n. an oracle.
 Oratio, ōnĭs, n. 3, *f.* speech, an oration.
 Orator, ōrĭs, n. 3, m. an orator.
 Orbis, ĭs, n. 3, m. the world.
 Ordo, dĭnĭs, n. 3, *f.* order ; *ordines*, ranks.
 Origo, gĭnĭs, n. 3, *f.* origin.
 Orior, ōrtŭs, ōrĭrĭ, v. d. 4, to rise.
 Ornamentum, ī, n. 2, n. an ornament.
 Oro, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to pray.
 Orpheus, ōs and ēi, n. 2, m. Orpheus.
 Os, ōrĭs, n. 3, n. the mouth, *also* speech, the face.
 Os, ōssĭs, n. 3, n. a bone.
 Osculum, ī, n. 2, n. a kiss.
 Ostium, ĭi, n. 2, n. a door or entrance.
 Otiosus, ā, ūm, *adj.* idle.
 Otium, ĭi, n. 2, n. leisure.
 Ovis, ĭs, n. 3, *f.* a sheep.

P.

P. for Publius, ĭi, n. 2, m. Publius.
 Pagina, æ, n. 1, *f.* a page.
 Paelear, ārĭs, n. 3, n. the dewlap.
 Palleo, ūi, ērĕ, v. a. 2, to be pale.
 Pallesco, pallescĕrĕ, v. *insep.* 3, to grow pale.
 Pallidus, ā, ūm, *adj.* pale.
 Palma, æ, n. 1, *f.* a palm, a prize.
 Pamphilus, ī, n. 2, m. Pamphilus.
 Panis, pānĭs, n. 3, m. bread.
 Panthus, ī, n. 2, m. Panthus.
 Par, pārĭs, *adj.* like, equal, fit.
 Parca, æ, n. 1, *f.* fate.
 Parco, pĕpĕrcĭ and pārĭ, pārsum, parcĕrĕ, v. a. and n. 3, to spare.
 Parcus, ā, ūm, *adj.* frugal.
 Parens, ĕntĭs, n. 3, c. a parent.
 Pareo, ūi, ĭtŭm, ĕrĕ, v. n. 2, to obey.
 Paries, ĭĕtĭs, n. 3, m. a wall.
 Pario, pĕpĕrĭ, partum, parĕrĕ, v. a. 3, to bring forth.
 Paris, Parĭdĭs, n. 3, m. Paris.
 Pariter, *adv.* equally.
 Paro, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to prepare, to procure.
 Parmenio, ōnĭs, n. 3, m. Parmenio.
 Parricida, æ, n. 1, c. a parricide.
 Parricidium, ĭi, n. 3, n. parricide, murder of a parent.
 Pars, pārtĭs, n. 3, *f.* a part.
 Partim, *adv.* partly.

- Partus, ūs, n. 4, m. birth.
 Parvè, *adv.* little.
 Parvus, ū, um, *adj.* small or little.
 Passus, ūs, n. 4, m. a pace.
 Passus, *part. from* Patior.
 Pastillus, ī, n. 2, m. perfuming ball.
 Pastor, ōrīs, n. 3, m. a shepherd.
 Pateo, ūī, ēre, v. n. 2, to be open.
 Pater, patrīs, n. 3, m. a father.
 Patientia, æ, n. 1, f. patience.
 Patior, passūs, pātī, v. d. to suffer.
 Patria, æ, n. 1, f. our country, one's country, or fatherland.
 Patrius, ū, um, *adj.* paternal, peculiar to the country.
 Patronus, ī, n. 2, m. a patron, an advocate.
 Pauci, cæ, cā, *adj. plur.* few.
 Paulò, *adv.* a little.
 Paululus, ū, um, *adj.* very little.
 Paulum, *adv.* little.
 Pauper, pauperis, *adj.* poor.
 Pauperies, īsī, n. 5, f. poverty.
 Paupertas, ātis, n. 3, f. poverty.
 Pax, pācis, n. 3, f. peace.
 Peccatum, ī, n. 2, n. sin.
 Pecco, āvī, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to sin.
 Pectus, tōrīs, n. 3, n. the breast, the heart.
 Pecunia, æ, n. 1, f. money.
 Pecus, pēcūdis, n. 3, f. a sheep, cattle.
 Pecus, pēcōrīs, n. 3, n. a flock, cattle.
 Pelagus, ī, n. 2, n. the sea.
 Pelias, the ship Argo, was called Pelias Argo, because built of the trees of Mount Pelion.
 Pendeo, pēpēndī, pēndērē, v. n. 2, to hang.
 Pendo, pēpēndī, pensum, pendērē, v. a. 3, to weigh.
 Pene, *adv.* almost.
 Penelope, īs, n. 3, f. Greek, Penelope.
 Penes, *prep.* in the power of.
 Penetrabilis, ē, *adj.* penetrable.
 Penna, æ, n. 1, f. a feather or wing.
 Per, *prep. gov. acc.* through.
 Perago, ēgī, āctum, āgērē, v. a. 3, to finish.
 Peragro, āvī, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to wander over.
 Percipio, cēpī, cēptum, cīpērē, v. a. 3, to perceive or learn.
 Perdo, dīdī, dītum, dērē, v. a. 3, to destroy, to lose.
 Peregrē, *adv.* abroad.
 Pereo, pērivī and pērīī, pērītum, pērīrē, v. n. 4, *irr.* to perish, to be lost.
 Perfidia, æ, n. 1, f. perfidy.
 Pergama, mōrum, *plur.* n. 2, n. Troy.
 Pergo, pērrēxī, pērrēctum, pērgērē, v. a. 3, to proceed.
 Periculum, ī, n. 2, n. danger, trial.
 Peritus, ū, um, *adj.* skilled.

- Perjucundus, ā, um, *adj.* very pleasant.
 Perjuria, æ, n. 1, *f.* perjury.
 Permaneo, mānsi, māsum, mǎnērē, v. n. 2, to remain.
 Permisceo, miscūi, mistum *and* mixtum, miscērē, v. a. 2, to mix.
 Perosa, *part.* Pērōdī, *def.* v. I hate thoroughly.
 Perpetior, perpēssūs, perpētī, v. d. 3, to endure, to undergo.
 Perpetuus, ā, um, *adj.* perpetual.
 Persæ, ārum, n. 1, *f.* Persiana.
 Persequor, sēcūtūs, sēqui, v. d. 3, to pursue.
 Pertæsus, ā, um, *adj.* quite tired.
 Pertimesco, timescere, v. *insep.* to be afraid of.
 Perturbatus, *part.* from Perturbo.
 Perturbo, avi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to disturb.
 Pervenio, vēnī, vētum, vēnīrē, v. n. 4, to reach, to arrive at.
 Pessimē, *adv. superl.* very bad, worst.
 Pestis, īs, n. 3, *f.* pest, disease.
 Peto, petivī *and* pētīi, petitum, petērē, v. a. 3, to seek, to ask, to go to.
 Pharetra, æ, n. 1, *f.* a quiver.
 Philippus, ī, n. 2, *m.* Philip.
 Philosophus, ī, n. 2, *m.* a philosopher.
 Phoca, æ, n. 1, *f.* a seal or sea-calf.
 Phosphorus, ī, n. 2, *m.* the day-star.
 Phryxus, ā, um, *adj.* Phrygian.
 Pictura, æ, n. 1, *f.* a painting.
 Piē, *adv.* piously.
 Piget, piguit, v. *impers.* 2, it grieves.
 Pignus, nōris, n. 3, n. a pledge.
 Pila, æ, n. 1, *f.* a ball.
 Pindarus, ī, n. 2, *m.* Pindar.
 Piræus, or Piræeus, ī, n. 2, *m.* Piræus.
 Piscis, īs, n. 3, *m.* a fish.
 Pius, ā, um, *adj.* pious, lawful.
 Placebit, it will please; placet, cūit, *impers.* v. 2, it pleaseth.
 Placidus, ā, um, *adj.* placid.
 Plebs, plebis, n. 3, *f.* people.
 Plenus, ā, um, *adj.* full.
 Ploro, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to deplore.
 Plurimus, ā, um, *adj. superl.* most, greatest.
 Plus, pluri, *adj.* more.
 Plus, *adv.* more.
 Pœna, æ, n. 1, *f.* punishment.
 Pœnitendum, from Pœniteo, v. n. 2, to repent.
 Pœnitet, pœnitūit, v. *impers.* it repents.
 Poeta, æ, n. 1, *m.* a poet.
 Polleo, lūi, lērē, v. n. 2, to be powerful.
 Polliceor, licētus, licēri, v. d. 2, to promise.
 Pollux, Pollūcis, n. 3, *m.* Pollux.
 Polydorus, ī, n. 2, *m.* Polydorus.
 Pompa, æ, n. 1, *f.* pomp.
 Pompeius, ī, n. 2, *m.* Pompey.

- Pomum, ī, n. 2, n. an apple.
 Pono, posūi, posītum, ponērē, v. a. 3, to put, place, or lay.
 Pons, tīs, n. 3, f. a bridge.
 Pontus, ī, n. 2, m. the sea.
 Populor, ātus, āri, v. d. 1, to destroy.
 Populus, ī, n. 2, m. people.
 Porcius, īi, n. 2, m. Porcius.
 Porta, æ, n. 1, f. a gate.
 Porto, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to carry.
 Portus, ūs, n. 4, m. a port.
 Posco, pōpōsci, poscērē, v. a. 3, to require or ask.
 Possessio, ōnis, n. 3, f. possession.
 Possideo, sēdi, sessum, sidērē, v. a. 2, to possess.
 Possum, potūi, pōssē, v. irr. to be able.
 Post, *prep. gov. acc.* after.
 Postea, *adv.* afterwards, since.
 Posthumus, ī, n. 2, m. Posthumus.
 Postquam, *adv.* after or afterwards.
 Postremus, ū, um, *adj. superl.* last.
 Postulo, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to demand, ask, or require.
 Potens, pōtētis, *part.* able, powerful.
 Potentia, æ, n. 1, f. power.
 Potestas, ātis, n. 3, f. power.
 Potior, potīris, itūs, irī, v. d. 4, to gain, to enjoy.
 Potis, ē, *adj.* able.
 Potissimum, *adv.* chiefly.
 Potius, *adv.* rather.
 Præ, *prep. gov. abl.* in comparison of.
 Præbeo, būi, bītum, bēre, v. a. to afford, to show.
 Præceptor, ōris, n. 3, m. a master.
 Præcingo, cīnxī, cīnctum, cīngērē, v. a. 3, to encompass.
 Præcipito, āvi, ātum, āre, v. n. and a. 1, to overthrow.
 Præclarus, ū, um, *adj.* renowned, celebrated, noble.
 Præcurro, cūrri, cūrsum, currērē, v. a. 3, to outrun.
 Præda, æ, n. 1, f. plunder.
 Prædium, īi, n. 2, n. a farm.
 Prædisco, didicī, discērē, v. a. 3, to learn.
 Præditus, ū, um, *adj.* endowed.
 Prælium, īi, n. 2, n. battle.
 Præmitto, mīsi, missum, mittērē, v. a. 3, to send before.
 Præmium, īi, n. 2, n. reward.
 Præparo, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. 1, to prepare.
 Præpono, pōsūi, posītum, ponērē, v. a. 3, to prefer.
 Præpossum, *like* Possum, v. n. irr. to be very powerful.
 Præscribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribērē, v. a. 3, to prescribe.
 Præsepe, pīs, n. 3, n. a cell.
 Præsidium, īi, n. 2, n. a guard, security.
 Præstabilis, ē, *adj.* excellent.
 Præsto, stīti, stītum, stāre, v. a. and n. 1, to do, to outdo or excel.
 Præter, *prep. gov. acc.* except.
 Prætereo, rīi and rīvī, rītum, rīrē, v. a. 4, irr. to pass.

- Pratum, i, n. 2, n. a meadow.
 Pravus, ſ, um, *adj.* bad, wicked.
 Precor, atus, ſri, v. d. 1, to pray.
 Premo, preſſi, preſſum, premere, v. a. 3, to press or oppress.
 Pretium, ii, n. 2, n. price or value.
 Pridie, *adv.* the day before.
 Primum, *adv.* at first.
 Primus, ſ, um, *adj.* the first, the best.
 Prior, ōris, *adj. comp.* former.
 Priscus, ſ, um, *adj.* ancient.
 Prius, *adv.* before, *corresponding with* Quam.
 Priusquam, *adj.* before (prius and quam are often separated).
 Privatus, ſ, um, *adj.* private.
 Pro, *prep.* for, instead, *gov. abl.*
 Probitas, atis, n. 3, *f.* honesty.
 Probo, avi, atum, are, v. a. 1, to prove or approve.
 Procedo, cēssi, cēssum, cedere, v. a. 3, to proceed.
 Procul, *adv.* far.
 Procumbo, cubi, cubitum, cumbere, v. n. 3, to lie down, to fall down.
 Proditor, ōris, n. 3, m. a traitor.
 Prodo, prodidi, proditum, prodere, v. a. 3, to betray.
 Produco, duxi, ductum, ducere, v. a. 3, to lead, to draw out.
 Proficiscor, profectus, proficisci, v. a. 3, to go, to march.
 Profugus, ſ, um, *adj.* fugitive.
 Profundus, ſ, um, *adj.* deep, profound.
 Prognatus, ſ, um, *part.* descended.
 Proh, *interj.* Oh !
 Projicio, jeci, jectum, jicere, v. a. 3, to throw away.
 Prolabor, lapsus, labi, v. d. 3, to fall.
 Promitto, misi, missum, mittere, v. a. 3, to promise.
 Promo, prompsi, promptum, promere, v. a. 3, to draw.
 Propere, *prep. and adv.* near.
 Propere, *adv.* quickly.
 Propero, avi, atum, are, v. a. and n. 1, to hasten.
 Proprius, ſ, um, *adj.* peculiar, proper, or one's own.
 Propter, *prep.* for, on account of.
 Propter ea, *prep.* for this reason.
 Prora, æ, n. *f.* the prow.
 Prosequor, secutus, sequi, v. d. 3, to pursue.
 Prospere, *adv.* prosperously.
 Prospicio, spexi, spectrum, spicere, v. a. 3, to foresee.
 Prosterno, stravi, stratum, sternere, v. a. 3, to prostrate.
 Prosum, prodēs, profui, prodasse, v. n. irr. to profit.
 Provincia, æ, n. 1, *f.* a province.
 Proximē, *adv.* last, very near.
 Proximus, ſ, um, *adj. superl.* nearest, or next.
 Prudens, entis, *adj.* prudent.
 Prudentia, æ, n. 1, *f.* prudence.
 Ptolēmaeus, sei, n. 2, m. Ptolemy.
 Publicus, ſ, um, *adj.* public.
 Pudet, puduit, v. *impers.* 2, it shames.

Pudicitia, æ, n. 1, *f.* chastity.
 Pudor, ōris, n. 3, *m.* modesty, shame.
 Puella, æ, n. 1, *f.* a girl.
 Puer, pŕeri, n. 2, *m.* a boy, a child.
 Pueritia, æ, n. 1, *f.* childhood.
 Pugna, æ, n. 1, *f.* a battle.
 Pugnatum est, *impers.* it was fought, or they fought.
 Pugno, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, to fight, to contend.
 Pulcher, chrā, chrum, *adj.* fair, honourable.
 Pulchritudo, dĩns, n. 3, *f.* beauty.
 Pulso, āvi, ātum, are, *v. a.* 1, to knock at.
 Pulvis, ěris, n. 3, *d. g.* dust.
 Punicus, ā, um, *adj.* Punic or Carthaginian.
 Punio, pŕnivi, pŕnitum, pŕnirē, *v. a.* 4, to punish.
 Putidus, ā, um, *adj.* stinking.
 Puto, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, to think.

Q.

Quā, *adv.* where.
 Quacunque, *adv.* wheresoever.
 Quæro, quæsi, quæsitum, quærērē, *v. a.* 3, to seek.
 Qualis, ě, *adj.* what kind, as, such as.
 Quā, *conj. and adv.* than, how, as.
 Quamobrem, *adv.* wherefore.
 Quamvis, *conj.* although, however.
 Quando, *adv.* when !
 Quāquam, *conj.* although.
 Quanto, *adv.* by how much, the (quanto melior, the better).
 Quantopĕrē, *adv.* how much, as.
 Quantum, *adv.* as much as.
 Quantus, ā, um, *adj.* how much, as much as, as, what !
 Quare, *adv.* why !
 Quartus, ā, um, *adj.* fourth.
 Quasi, *conj.* as if.
 Quatĕr, four times.
 Quatio, quāssi, quāssum, quātĕrē, *v. a.* 3, to shake, or shatter.
 Quatuor, *adj. indecl.* four.
 Quē, *conj.* and, both (when quē is put twice, the first signifies both, the second and).
 Quemadmodum, *adv.* like as.
 Quercus, ūs, n. 4, *f.* an oak.
 Queror, quēstŭs, quēri, *v. d.* 3, to complain.
 Qui, quæ, quōd, *relative pron.* who, which, that.
 Quia, *conj.* because.
 Quicquid, n. whatsoever.
 Quid, n. what ! why ? what sort !
 Quidem, *adv.* indeed.
 Quidquid, n. whatsoever.
 Quies, quĕtĕs, n. 3, *f.* quiet, rest.

Quiesco, quiēvi, quiescērē, *v. n. 3*, to be quiet.
 Quietus, ā, um, *adj.* quiet.
 Quin, *adv. and conj.* but.
 Quingenti, æ, ā, *adj. plur.* five hundred.
 Quinquāgēni, æ, ā, *adj. plur.* fifty.
 Quiquē, quē, *conj.* qui, who.
 Quirites, tum *and* tium, *n. pl. 3*, *m. Romans.*
 Quis, quæ, quid or quōd, *pron. interrog.* who ! what ! *indef.* some one.
 Quisnam, quænam, quōdnam, *pron.* who !
 Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam or quicquam, *pron.* any one.
 Quisquē, quæquē, quodquē, *pron.* every one.
 Quisvē, quævē, quodvē, *pron.* or which.
 Quive, vē, *conj.* or, Qui, *adv.* why !
 Quō, *adv.* by how much, the, where.
 Quōcūquē, *adv.* wheresoever.
 Quōd, *conj.* because, that.
 Quondam, *adv.* once, formerly.
 Quoniam, *conj.* since.
 Quoque, *conj.* also.
 Quot, *adj. indecl.* how much, as many.
 Quotidianus, ā, um, *adj.* daily.
 Quotidie, *adv.* daily
 Quoties, *adv.* how often, as often as.
 Quotus, ā, um, *adj.* how many.
 Quove, vē, *conj.* quo, *adv.* whither.
 Quum, *adv.* since.

R.

Rapio, pūi, ptum, pērē, *v. a. 3*, to seize.
 Rārō, *adv.* seldom.
 Rarus, ā, um, *adj.* rare, scarce.
 Ratio, ōnis, *n. 3, f.* reason.
 Ratis, is, *n. 3, f.* a ship.
 Recedo, cessi, cessum, cedērē, *v. n. 3*, to withdraw.
 Recipio, cēpi, cēptum, cipērē, *v. a. 3*, to receive.
 Recordor, ātus, āri, *v. d. 1*, to recollect.
 Rectus, ā, um, *adj.* right.
 Recupero, avi, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1*, to recover.
 Recurro, rēcūrrī, rēcūrsūm, recurrērē, *v. n. 3*, to come back.
 Recurso, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1*, to return.
 Recuso, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1*, to refuse.
 Reddo, reddīdī, reddītum, reddērē, *v. a. 3*, to restore, to return.
 Redeo, divi *and* dīi, dītum, dirē, *v. n. 4, irr. compound of Eo*, to return.
 Refert, *v. impers.* it concerns, it matters.
 Refero, rēttīlī, rēlātum, referre, *v. a. irr.* to refer, to bring back, to relate.
 Reficio, fēcī, fēctum, fīcērē, *v. a. 3*, to repair.

- Refugio, fūgī, fūgītum, fūgērē, *v. n. and a. 3, to shun, to refuse.*
 Regina, æ, *n. 1, f. a queen.*
 Regio, ōnīs, *n. 3, f. a country, a district.*
 Regius, ā, ūm, *adj. royal.*
 Regno, āvi, atum, āre, *v. n. 1, to reign.*
 Regnum, ī, *n. 2, n. a kingdom.*
 Regulus, ī, *n. 2, m. Regulus.*
 Religio, ōnīs, *n. 3, f. religion.*
 Relinquo, reliquī, rēlictum, rēlinquērē, *v. a. 3, to leave.*
 Reliquus, ā, um, *adj. the rest.*
 Remaneo, mānsi, mānsum, manērē, *v. n. 2, to remain behind.*
 Remedium, īi, *n. 2, n. a remedy.*
 Remeo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. n. 1, to return.*
 Remitto, misi, missum, mittērē, *v. a. 3, to send back.*
 Remoror, ātus, āri, *n. d. 1, to stop.*
 Remunero, āvi, atum, āre, *v. a. 1, to reward.*
 Remus, ī, *n. 2, m. an oar.*
 Renovo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1, to renew.*
 Reor, rātus, rērī, *v. d. 2, to think.*
 Repello, pūlī, pūlsum, pēllērē, *v. a. 3, to repel, to defy.*
 Rependo, ndi, nsum, ndērē, *v. a. 3, to repay.*
 Reperio, pērī, pērtum, pērīrē, *v. a. 4, to find.*
 Reprehendo, ndī, nsum, ndērē, *v. a. 3, to reprove.*
 Requiro, quisivī, quisitum, quirērē, *v. a. 3, to ask, to require.*
 Res, rēi, *n. 5, f. a thing, matter, business, affair, wealth.*
 Resido, sidi, sidērē, *v. n. 3, to remain.*
 Resisto, rēstīti, rēstītum, resistērē, *v. a. and n. 3, to resist.*
 Respectus, ūs, *n. 4, m. respect.*
 Respicio, spēxi, spectrum, spīcērē, *v. a. 3, to look back.*
 Respondeo, di, nsum, dērē, *v. n. 2, to answer.*
 Respublica, rēi-publicæ, *n. and adj. declined together, the public affairs, the commonwealth, the state.*
 Restinguo, nxi, nctum, nguērē, *v. a. 3, to extinguish.*
 Resto, tīti, rēstītum, restāre, *v. n. 1, to remain.*
 Reticēo, tīcūi, cērē, *v. a. 2, to conceal.*
 Retineo, tintī, tentum, tīnērē, *v. a. 2, to hold, to detain.*
 Reveho, vēxi, vēctum, vērēre, *v. a. 3, to bring back.*
 Revertō, ti, rsum, tērē, *v. a. 3, to return.*
 Revertor, vērsus, vērti, *v. d. 3, to return.*
 Revoco, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1, to recall.*
 Rex, regis, *n. 3, m. a king.*
 Rhodus, ī, *n. 2, m. Rhodes, an island.*
 Rideo, risi, risum, ridērē, *v. n. and a. 2, to laugh or laugh at.*
 Rigidus, ā, um, *adj. rigid, hard.*
 Ripa, æ, *n. 1, f. a bank.*
 Rivus, ī, *n. 2, m. a river.*
 Robur, rōbōris, *n. 3, n. oak.*
 Rogo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1, to ask.*
 Roma, æ, *n. 1, f. Rome.*
 Romanus, ā, um, *adj. Roman.*
 Romulus, ī, *n. 2, m. Romulus.*

Ruber, rubrā, rubrum, *adj.* red.
 Rubor, ōrīs, *n.* 3, *m.* redness.
 Rubus, *i*, *n.* 2, *m.* a bramble.
 Rudis, ē, *adj.* inexperienced.
 Rufillus, *i*, *n.* 2, *m.* Rufillus.
 Ruinosus, ā, *um*, *adj.* ruinous.
 Ruo, rūi, rūtum *and* rūtum, ruērē, *v.* *n.* 3, to fall, to rush, to be ruined
 Rupes, *is*, *n.* 3, *f.* a rock.
 Rus, rūris, *n.* 3, *n.* the country, retirement
 Rustīcūs, ā, *um*, *adj.* rustic.

S.

Sabini, nōrum, *n.* *pl.* 2, *m.* the Sabines.
 Sacerdōs, dōtīs, *n.* 3, *c.* a priest or priestess.
 Sacer, crā, crum, *adj.* sacred, *also* cursed.
 Sæpe, *adv.* often.
 Sæculum, *i*, *n.* 2, *n.* an age.
 Sævio, ivi *and* ſi, itum, irē, *v.* *n.* 4, to rage.
 Sævus, ā, *um*, *adj.* cruel.
 Sagacitas, ātīs, *n.* 3, *f.* sagacity.
 Sagitta, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* an arrow.
 Saliente, *part.* purling, *from* Salio.
 Salio, lūi, lūi, livi, lirē, *v.* *n.* 4, to leap, to dance.
 Saltator, ōrīs, *n.* 3, *m.* a dancer.
 Salto, āvi, ātum, āre, *v.* *n.* 1, to dance.
 Salus, lūtis, *n.* 3, *f.* safety.
 Salutaris, ē, *adj.* wholesome.
 Salvus, ā, *um*, *adj.* safe, well.
 Sancte, *adv.* sacredly.
 Sănē, *adv.* well.
 Sanguis, inīs, *n.* 3, *f.* blood, lineage.
 Sano, āvi, ātum, āre, *v.* *a.* 1, to heal or cure.
 Sapiens, tīs, *part.* wise.
 Sapientia, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* wisdom.
 Sapio, pīvi *and* pūi, pērē, *v.* *n.* 3, to be wise.
 Sat, *adv.* sufficient.
 Satis, *adv.* enough.
 Satus, ā, *um*, *part.* descended, sprung.
 Saxum, *i*, *n.* 2, *n.* a stone.
 Scala, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* a ladder.
 Sceleratus, ā, *um*, *part.* wicked.
 Scelero, āvi, ātum, āre, *v.* *a.* 1, to pollute.
 Scelus, scelēris, *n.* 3, *n.* crime, villainy.
 Scientia, æ, *n.* 1, *f.* knowledge.
 Scindo, scīdi, scīssum, scindērē, *v.* *a.* 3, to cut.
 Scio, scīvi, scitum, scīrē, *v.* *a.* 4, to know.
 Scipio, ōnīs, *n.* 3, *m.* Scipio.
 Scribo, scrīpsi, scrīptum, scrībērē, *v.* *a.* 3, to write.
 Seco, cūi, etum *and* cātum, cārē, *v.* *a.* 1, to cut.

- Secum, cum, *prep.* with, and *sē*, *pron.* himself or themselves.
 Secundus, *ā*, um, *adj.* second, also prosperous.
 Securus, *ā*, um, *adj.* secure, safe.
 Secus, *adv.* otherwise.
 Sed, *conj.* but.
 Sedeo, *sēdī*, sessum, *sedērē*, *v. n.* 2, to sit.
 Seges, *gētīs*, *n.* 3, *f.* corn-field.
 Sella, *æ*, *n.* 1, *f.* a chair.
 Semianimis, *ē*, *adj.* half dead.
 Semper, *adv.* always.
 Sempiternus, *ā*, um, *adj.* everlasting.
 Senatus, *ūs*, *n.* 4, *m.* a senate.
 Senecta, *æ*, *n.* 1, *f.* old age.
 Senectus, *tūtis*, *n.* 3, *f.* old age.
 Senex, *senis*, *adj.* old, also *n.* 3, *c.* an old man or woman.
 Senilis, *ē*, *adj.* aged.
 Sensus, *ūs*, *n.* 4, *m.* sense.
 Sententia, *æ*, *n.* 1, *f.* an opinion.
 Sentio, *sensi*, sensum, *sentire*, *v. a.* 4, to perceive or think.
 Separatim, *adv.* separately.
 Sepelio, *ivī*, pultum, *ire*, *v. a.* 4, to bury.
 Septem, *adj. indecl.* seven.
 Septingenti, *æ*, *ā*, *adj.* seven hundred.
 Sepulchrum, *ī*, *n.* 2, *n.* a sepulchre.
 Sequor, secutus, *sequī*, *v. d.* 3, to follow.
 Serenus, *ā*, um, *adj.* serene.
 Sermo, *ōnis*, *n.* 3, *m.* discourse.
 Sero, *sevi*, sātum, *serērē*, *v. a.* 3, to sow.
 Serò, *adv.* late, too late.
 Serus, *ā*, um, *adj.* late.
 Serva, *æ*, *n.* 1, *f.* a slave.
 Servio, *vivī*, vitum, *virē*, *v. n.* 4, to serve.
 Servitium, *ī*, *n.* 2, *n.* slavery.
 Servo, *āvi*, ātum, *āre*, *v. a.* 1, to keep.
 Servus, *vī*, *n.* 2, *m.* a slave, a servant.
 Sese, *accus. pron.* suī, himself or themselves.
 Seu, *conj.* whether, or.
 Si, *conj.* if.
 Sic, *conj.* so, thus.
 Sicilia, *æ*, *n.* 1, *f.* Sicily.
 Siculus, *ā*, um, *adj.* Sicilian.
 Sidus, *dērīs*, *n.* 3, *n.* a star.
 Signo, *āvi*, ātum, *āre*, *v. a.* 1, to mark.
 Signum, *ī*, *n.* 2, *n.* a sign, standard.
 Silentium, *ī*, *n.* 2, *n.* silence.
 Sileo, *ūi*, *ērē*, *v. n.* 2, to be silent.
 Silva, *æ*, *n.* 1, *f.* a wood.
 Similis, *ē*, *adj.* like.
 Simplex, *simplicīs*, *adj.* simple.
 Simul, *adv.* at the same time, as soon as.
 Simulo, *āvi*, ātum, *āre*, *v. a.* 1, to pretend.

- Sine, *prep.* without.
 Sive, *conj.* whether, or if.
 Sobrius, *ā, um, adj.* sober.
 Socius, *ī, n. 2, m.* a companion.
 Socrates, *tīs, n. 3, m.* Socrates.
 Sol, *solīs, n. 3, m.* the sun.
 Solatium, *ī, n. 2, n.* consolation.
 Soleo, *solūtūs sum, solērē, v. n. p. 2,* to be accustomed.
 Sollicitus, *ā, um, adj.* anxious.
 Solūm, *adv.* only or alone.
 Solus, *ā, um, adj.* alone.
 Solvo, *solvī, solūtum, solvērē, v. a. 3,* to pay, to loose.
 Somnus, *ī, n. 2, m.* sleep.
 Sono, *nūī, nītum, nārē, v. n. 1,* to sound.
 Sonitus, *ūs, n. 4, m.* sound.
 Sophocles, *īs, n. 3, m.* Sophocles.
 Sopor, *ōrīs, n. 3, m.* sleep.
 Soporosus, *ā, um, adj.* drowsy.
 Sordidus, *ā, um, adj.* sordid, mean, filthy.
 Sors, sortis, *n. 3, f.* fortune, chance.
 Spargo, *spārsī, sparsum, spargērē, v. a. 3* to scatter.
 Spatium, *ī, n. 2, n.* space.
 Species, *īcī, n. 5, f.* appearance.
 Spero, *āvī, ātum, āre, v. a. 1,* to hope.
 Spes, *spēī, n. 5, f.* hope.
 Spiritus, *ūs, n. 4, m.* breath.
 Splendo, *ūī, ērē, v. n. 2,* to shine.
 Splendor, *ōrīs, n. 3, m.* splendour.
 Spolio, *āvī, ātum, āre, v. a. 1,* to plunder,
 Spolium, *ī, n. 2, n.* spoil.
 Spons, *tīs, n. 3, f.* one's own accord.
 Stabulum, *ī, n. 2, n.* a sheep-fold.
 Statio, *ōnīs, n. 3, f.* station.
 Statua, *ae, n. 1, f.* a statue.
 Stella, *ae, n. 1, f.* a star.
 Sterilis, *ē, adj.* sterile or barren.
 Sterno, *strāvī, strātum, sternērē, v. a. 3,* to throw.
 Stipendium, *ī, n. 2, n.* pay.
 Sto, *stētī, stātum, stāre, v. n. 1,* to stand.
 Struo, *strūxī, strūctum, struērē, v. a. 3,* to build.
 Studeo, *dūī, dērē, v. n. 2,* to desire.
 Studium, *ī, n. 2, n.* study, desire.
 Stultitia, *ae, n. 1, f.* folly.
 Stultus, *ā, um, adj.* foolish.
 Stultus, *ī, n. 2, m.* a fool.
 Stygius, *ā, um, adj.* Stygian.
 Sub, *prep.* under, about, near.
 Subeo, *subīvī and subīī, subītum, subīre, v. n. and a. 4, irr.* to undergo.
 Subitus, *ā, um, part.* sudden.
 Subjicio, *jēcī, jēctum, jēcērē, v. a. 3,* to subdue.

- Sublati sunt, *perf. from* Suffero, sustollo or tollo.
 Subsequor, secutus, sēqui, *v. d. 3*, to follow.
 Subverto, vērti, versum, vertērē, *v. a. 3*, to overthrow, to destroy.
 Suffero, sustūli, sublātum, sufferrē, *v. a. 3, irr.* to take upon, to carry away.
 Sulco, āvi, ātūm, āre, *v. a. 1*, to plough.
 Sum, fūi, esse, futurus, *v. subst. and n.* to be.
 Summoveo or submoveo, mōvi, mōtum, movērē, *v. a. 3*, to remove.
 Summus, ā, um, *adj. superl.* highest, topmost, chief.
 Sumptus, ūs, *n. 4, m.* expense.
 Super, *prep.* above, beyond.
 Superbia, æ, *n. 1, f.* pride.
 Superbus, ā, um, *adj.* proud.
 Superemineo, nūi, nērē, *v. n. 2*, to appear.
 Supero, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1*, to overcome, to surpass.
 Superus, ā, um, *adj.* high.
 Suppeto, petēre, ivi, itum, *v. a. 3*, to be sufficient, to serve turn, to help, to be.
 Supplex, supplicia, *adj.* suppliant.
 Supplicium, īi, *n. 2, n.* supplication.
 Supremus, ā, um, *adj. superl.* last or highest.
 Surdus, ā, um, *adj.* deaf.
 Surgo, sūrrēxi, surrectum, surgērē, *v. n. 3*, to rise.
 Suscipio, cēpi, cēptum, cīpērē (*sub and capio*), *v. a. 3*, to take.
 Sustineo, ūi, tentum, nēre, *v. a. 2*, to sustain.
 Sustollo, sustūli, sūblātum, sustollērē, *v. a. 3*, to take.
 Sustūlit, *perf. ind. from* Suffero, sustollo, or tollo.
 Suis, ā, um, *adj. pron.* his or their, his own, their own, proper.
 Sybaris, is, *n. 3, m.* Sybaris.
 Sylla, æ, *n. 1, m.* Sylla.
 Sylva, æ, *n. 1, f.* a wood.
 Syracusæ, ārum, *n. 1, f.* Syracuse.
 Syracusanus, ā, um, *adj.* of Syracuse.

T.

- Taberna, æ, *n. 1, f.* a house.
 Tabula, æ, *n. 1, f.* a record.
 Taceo, cūi, cītum, cērē, *v. n. and a. 2*, to be silent.
 Talentum, ī, *n. 2, n.* a talent.
 Talis, ē, *adj.* such.
 Talpa, æ, *n. 1, d. g.* a mole.
 Tam, *adv.* so, as much, as well.
 Tamdiu, *adv.* so long.
 Tamen, *conj.* yet, but, nevertheless.
 Tango, tēti, tāctum, tangērē, *v. a. 3*, to touch.
 Tāquā, *adv.* as, as if, like.
 Tantidem, *gen. of* Tantundem, so much.
 Tantū, *adv.* so much the.
 Tantūpērē, *adv.* so much.
 Tantūm, *adv.* only, so much.
 Tantus, ā, um, so much, so great, as much.

- Tardius, more slowly, *comp. of* Tardē, *adv.* slowly.
 Tārtārā, *plur. n. 2, n.* hell.
 Technā, *se, n. 1, f.* a trick.
 Tectum, *i, n. 2, n.* a house or covering.
 Tecum, cum, *prep.* with, *te, pron. abl.* with thee.
 Tego, tēxi, tēctum, tēgērē, *v. a. 3,* to cover, to protect.
 Teipsum, Tuipse, *pronouns,* thou thyself.
 Tellus, ūris, *n. 3, f.* the earth.
 Telum, *i, n. 2, n.* a dart or weapon.
 Temeritas, tātis, *n. 3, f.* rashness.
 Tempero, āvi, ātum, are, *v. a. 1,* to restrain.
 Tempestas, ātis, *n. 3, f.* tempest.
 Templum, *i, n. 2, n.* a temple.
 Tempus, pōris, *n. 3, n.* time.
 Tenax, ācis, *adj.* tenacious, persevering in.
 Tendo, tētēndi and tēndi, tensum and tentum, tendērē, *v. a. 3,* to go.
 Tenebræ, arum, *n. 1, f. pl.* darkness.
 Teneo, nūi, ntum, nērē, *v. a. 2,* to hold, to possess.
 Tener, ērā, ērum, *adj.* tender.
 Tento, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1,* to try.
 Tentis, *prep.* as far as, up to.
 Ter, *adv.* thrice.
 Tergiversor, ātus, āri, *v. d. 1,* to turn back.
 Terque, que, *conj. and tēr, adv.* thrice.
 Terra, *se, n. 1, f.* the earth, land.
 Terreo, terrūi, territum, terrērē, *v. a. 2,* to frighten.
 Territo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1,* to affright.
 Terror, ōris, *n. 3, m.* fear.
 Teucer, crī, *n. 2, m.* Teucer.
 Teuceri, Teucrorum, *n. 2, m.* Trojans.
 Thais, Idis, *n. 3, f.* Thais (a woman's name).
 Thesaurus, *i, n. 2, m.* treasure.
 Thucydides, is, *n. 3, m.* Thucydides.
 Thymum, *i, n. 2, n.* thyme.
 Tiber, ēris, *n. 3, m.* the Tiber.
 Tiberinus, *i, n. 2, n.* Tiberinus.
 Timeo, ūi, ērē, *n. a. and n. 2,* to fear.
 Timidē, *adv.* fearfully.
 Timidus, ā, ūm, *adj.* fearful.
 Timidus, *i, n. 2, m.* a coward.
 Timor, ōris, *n. 3, m.* fear.
 Togatus, ā, um, *adj.* having a gown or toga.
 Tolerabilis, ē, *adj.* to be borne, endurable.
 Tollo, sustūli, sublātum, tollērē, *v. a. 3, irr.* to take up or away.
 Tono, nūi, ntum, nārē, *v. n. 1,* to thunder.
 Torridus, ā, um, *adj.* burning.
 Torvus, ā, um, *adj.* grim.
 Tōt, *adj. indecl.* so many.
 Totīdem, *adj. indecl.* just so many.
 Toties, *adv.* so often.
 Totus, ā, um, *adj.* whole, all.

- Trado, dīdī, dītum, dērē, *v. a. 3*, to deliver up.
 Tragedia, æ, *n. 1, f. a* tragedy.
 Traho, trāxī, trāctum, trāhērē, *v. a. 3*, to draw.
 Trano, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1*, to sail over.
 Transduco, dūxi, ductum, ducērē, *v. a. 3*, to lead over.
 Transeo, īvi and īi, itūm, irē, *v. n. 4*, to pass over.
 Tremo, mūī, mītum, mērē, *v. n. 3*, to tremble.
 Tremor, ōris, *n. 3, m. a* trembling.
 Tremulus, ā, um, *adj.* tremulous, trembling.
 Trepido, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. n. 1*, to tremble.
 Tres, triā, *adj. pl.* three.
 Tribunatus, ūs, *n. 4, m. the* tribuneship.
 Tribuo, ūī, ūtum, ūērē, *v. a. 3*, to give.
 Triginta, *adj. indecl.* thirty.
 Triplex, trīplīcis, *adj.* three-fold.
 Tristis, ē, *adj.* sad.
 Triumphūs, ī, *n. 2, m. a* triumph.
 Trochus, ī, *n. 2, m. a* top.
 Trojā, æ, *n. 1, f. Troy.*
 Trōjānūs, ā, um, *adj. a* Trojan.
 Tros, ōis, *n. 3, m. a* Trojan.
 Trucido, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1*, to massacre.
 Trudo, trūsi, trūsum, trudērē, *v. a. 3*, to push on.
 Truncus, cī, *n. 2, m. a* trunk.
 Trux, trūcis, *adj.* rough.
 Tu, tūī, *pron.* thou or you.
 Tuba, æ, *n. 1, f. a* trumpet.
 Tuo, tūtūs, tūeri, *v. d. 2*, to protect.
 Tullianum, ī, *n. 2, n. Tullianum* (the name of a prison in Rome).
 Tullīola, æ, *n. 1, f. Tulliola.*
 Tullus, ī, *n. 2, m. Tullus.*
 Tum, *adv.* then ; *conj.* both, and also, but also.
 Tumeo, mūī, mērē, *v. n. 2*, to rage, to swell.
 Tumultus, ūs, *n. 4, m. tumult.*
 Tunc, *adv.* then.
 Turbā, æ, *n. 1, f. a* multitude, trouble.
 Turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a. 1*, to disturb.
 Turbo, bōnīs, *n. 3, f. a* whirlwind.
 Turgidus, ā, um, *adj.* swollen.
 Turpis, ē, *adj.* base, shameful.
 Turris, īs, *n. 3, f. a* tower.
 Tutela, æ, *n. 1, f. guardianship.*
 Tutus, ā, um, *adj.* safe.
 Tuus, ā, um, *pron.* your, thy, your own, thy own.
 Tyrannus, ī, *n. 2, m. a* tyrant.
 Tyrius, ā, um, *adj.* Tyrian.
 Tyrrhenūs, ā, um, *adj.* Tyrrhene or Tuscan.

U.

- Uber, ēris, *adj.* abundant.
 Ubi, *adv.* where, where ? when.

Ubicunque, *adv.* wheresoever.
 Ubinam, *adv.* where?
 Ullus, *ǎ, um, adj.* any.
 Ulna, *ǎ, n. 1, f.* an ell.
 Ultimus, *ǎ, um, adj. superl.* furthest.
 Ultrix, *icǎs, adj.* avenging.
 Ulysses, *is, n. 3, m.* Ulysses.
 Umbra, *ǎ, n. 1, f.* a shadow or shade.
 Unda, *ǎ, n. 1, f.* a wave, water.
 Undē, *adv.* from whence.
 Undīquē, *adv.* on all sides.
 Universus, *ǎ, um, adj.* universal.
 Unus, *ǎ, um, adj. num.* one, alone.
 Urbanitās, *ātis, n. 3, f.* urbanity.
 Urbanus, *ǎ, um, adj.* courteous, pleasant.
 Urbs, *urbis, n. 3, f.* a city.
 Uro, *ūssi, ūstum, urē, v. a. 3, to consume.*
 Usque, *prep.* as far as.
 Usque, *adv.* always.
 Usus, *usūs, n. 4, m.* use, need.
 Ut, *conj.* that, as, since, when, how.
 Uter, *utrā, um, adj.* whether, or which of the two.
 Uterque, *utrāque, utrumque, adj.* both.
 Utilis, *ǎ, adj.* useful.
 Utilitas, *ātis, n. 3, f.* advantage, utility.
 Utinam, *adv.* I wish.
 Utor, *ūsūs, ūti, v. d. 3, to use.*
 Utpōtē, *adv.* seeing that.
 Utrum, *adv.* whether.
 Uva, *ǎ, n. 1, f.* a grape.
 Uxor, *ōris, n. 3, f.* a wife.

V.

Vacciniūm, *ī, n. 2, n.* a blackberry.
 Vaco, *āvi, ātum, āre, v. n. 1, to be free from, to be without.*
 Vacuus, *ǎ, um, adj.* free from.
 Væ, *interj.* woe!
 Vale, farewell, *imperative of valeo.*
 Valeo, *valūi, ūtum, ēre, v. n. 2, to be well or to be able.*
 Valetudo, *dīnīs, n. 3, f.* health.
 Vanus, *ǎ, um, adj.* vain.
 Vapulo, *āvi, ātum, āre, v. n. 1, to be beaten.*
 Variē, *adv.* variously.
 Varius, *ǎ, um, adj.* various, different.
 Varius, *ī, n. 2, m.* various.
 Vates, *is, n. 3, c.* a prophet.
 Recordia, *ǎ, n. 1, f.* folly.
 Vecors, *vēcōrdīs, adj.* foolish.
 Vehiculum, *ī, n. 2, n.* a carriage.
 Veho, *vēxi, vēctum, vēhēre, v. a. and n. 3, to bear or carry.*

- Veii, Veiorum, *pl. n. 2, m.* Veii (a town).
 Vel, *conj.* or, either.
 Vellus, l  ris, *n. 3, n.* a fleece.
 Velox,   cis, *adj.* swift.
 Velum, *i, n. 2, n.* a sail.
 Velut, *conj.* as if, like.
 Vendo, vend  di, venditum, vend  re, *v. a. 3,* to sell.
 Venenum, *i, n. 2, n.* poison.
 Venia,   , *n. 1, f.* pardon.
 Venio, veni, ventum, venire, *v. n. 4,* to come.
 Ventito,   vi,   tum,   re, *v. n. 1,* to come often.
 Ventum erat, venit, *v. impers. 4,* they come.
 Ventus, *i, n. 2, m.* wind.
 Venus, n  ris, *n. 3, f.* Venus.
 Verbero,   vi,   tum,   re, *v. a. 1,* to beat.
 Verbum, *i, n. 2, n.* a word, speech.
 Vereor, veritus,   ri, *v. d. 2,* to fear or reverence.
 Veritas,   tis, *n. 3, f.* truth.
 Vero, *adv.* but, truly.
 Verres, *is, n. 3, m.* Verres.
 Versiculus, *i, n. 2, m.* a little verse.
 Verso,   vi,   tum,   re, *v. a. 1,* to revolve.
 Verto, v  rti, v  rsus, vert  re, *v. a. 3,* to turn or change.
 Ver  m, *conj.* truly, but.
 Verus,   , *um, adj.* true.
 Vesper,   ris, *n. 3, m.* evening.
 Vesta,   , *n. 1, f.* Vesta.
 Vestalis,   , *adj.* Vestal.
 Vester, v  stra, v  strum, *adj. pron.* your.
 Vestibulum, *i, n. 2, n.* an entrance.
 Vestigium, *  , n. 2, n.* a trace.
 Vestis, *is, n. 3, f.* a garment.
 Veto, v  t  i, v  t  tum, v  t  re, *v. a. 1, irr.* to forbid.
 Veturia,   , *n. 1, f.* Veturia.
 Vetus,   ris, *adj.* old.
 Vexo,   vi,   tum,   re, *v. a. 1,* to vex.
 Via,   , *n. 1, f.* a way or journey.
 Viator,   ris, *n. 3, m.* a traveller.
 Viburnum, *i, n. 2, n.* a shrub.
 Vicinus, *i, n. 2, m.* a neighbour.
 Vicissim, *adv.* by turns.
 Victor,   ris, *n. 3, m.* a conqueror.
 Victoria,   , *n. 1, f.* victory.
 Victrix, tr  cis, *adj.* victorious.
 Video, vid  i, visum, vid  re, *v. a. 2,* to see.
 Videor, visus, vid  ri, *v. dep. and pass. 2,* to seem or to be seen.
 Vigilo,   vi,   tum,   re, *v. n. 1,* to watch.
 Viginti, *adj. indecl.* twenty.
 Vilis,   , *adj.* cheap or vile.
 Vincio, vinxi, victum, vinc  re, *v. n. 4,* to bind.
 Vinco, vici, victum, vinc  re, *v. a. 3,* to conquer.

- Viněā, æ, n. 1, *f.* a besieging engine.
 Vinum, ī, n. 2, n. wine.
 Viola, æ, n. 1, *f.* a violet.
 Vir, vīri, n. 2, *m.* a man, a husband, a hero.
 Virgilius, īi, n. 2, *m.* Virgil.
 Virgo, virginis, n. 3, *f.* a virgin.
 Virtus, tūtīs, n. 3, *f.* virtue.
 Vis, vis, vi, *pl.* virēs, viriūm, virībūs, n. 3, *f. def.* strength.
 Vita, æ, n. 1, *f.* life.
 Vitis, īs, n. 3, *f.* a vine.
 Vitium, īi, n. 2, n. vice, fault.
 Vitreus, eā, eum, *adj.* like glass.
 Vitupero, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, to blame.
 Vivo, vīxi, victum, vivērē, *v. n.* 3, to live.
 Vix, *adv.* scarcely.
 Voco, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, to call.
 Volo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* 1, to fly.
 Volo, lūi, vēllē, *v. n. irr.* to wish or to be willing.
 Volumnia, æ, n. 1, *f.* Volumnia.
 Voluntas, ātis, n. 3, *f.* will.
 Voluptas, ātis, n. 3, *f.* pleasure.
 Volvo, vōlvi, vōlūtum, vōlvērē, *v. a.* 3, to roll down.
 Vomer *and* vomis, ēris, n. 3, *m.* a ploughshare.
 Votum, ī, n. 2, n. a prayer.
 Vox, vōcis, n. 3, *f.* a voice.
 Vulcanus, ī, n. 2, *m.* Vulcan.
 Vulnus, nēris, n. 3, n. a wound.
 Vultus, ūs, n. 4, *m.* the face or countenance.

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

A.

Achilles, son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and Thetis, a goddess of the sea ; he was the bravest of the Greeks in the Trojan war ; when a child, his mother plunged him in the Styx, and made every part of his body invulnerable, except the heel by which she held him.

Achivi, Greeks, natives of Achaia.

Actium, now Azio, a town and promontory of Epirus, in Greece, famous for the naval victory obtained by Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra, B.C. 31.

Egyptus, Egypt, a country of Africa, very celebrated in sacred and profane history.

Aeneas, a Trojan prince, son of Venus and Anchises, who after the siege of Troy came into Italy, where he married Lavinia, the daughter of king Latinus, and succeeded to his kingdom.

Eschines, an Athenian orator, rival of Demosthenes.

Africa, one of the greatest divisions of the land, and the greatest peninsula on the earth, for the most part in a state of barbarism.

Africanus, the surname of the Scipios, from the conquest of Africa.

Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ and Argos, captain-general of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Agathocles, the son of a potter in Sicily, who, by entering into the army, raised himself to the chief power.

Albula, the ancient name of the river Tiber.

Alcibiades, a noble Athenian, celebrated for his enterprising spirit, versatile genius, and natural vices.

Alexander, surnamed the Great, son of Philip, king of Macedon, and pupil of Aristotle, was born 355 years before Christ ; he conquered the greater part of the then known world, and died at Babylon in the 32nd year of his age.

Alexandria, a celebrated and magnificent city and sea-port of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great, near the mouth of the Nile, and, though decayed, still a place of great importance.

Alexis, the name of a youth in Virgil's Eclogues.

Alpes, the Alps, the loftiest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France (Gaul) and Switzerland (Helvetia).

Amaryllis, the name of a woman in Virgil's Eclogues.

Amyntas, a shepherd's name in Virgil's Eclogues.

Anchises, the father of Aeneas.

- Antipater*, one of Alexander's generals and successors ; his grandson, of the same name, slew his own mother.
- Antonius (Marcus)*, Mark Antony, the Triumvir ; one of the three chiefs who shared the Roman power among them on the death of Cæsar ; celebrated for his love of Cleopatra, to which he sacrificed his power, his glory, and his life.
- Apollo*, the son of Jupiter and Latona and brother of Diana, born at Delos, an island in the Archipelago ; he was the god of physic, music, divination, and poetry, and had a famous oracle at Delphi.
- Appius*, a decemvir, who obtained his power by fraud and oppression ; his tyranny caused a revolution in Rome.
- Asia*, one of the three divisions of the earth known to the Ancients.
- Athens*, Athens, a city of Greece, called also Attica ; anciently the most celebrated for learning, and still existing, though in decay.
- Auster*, one of the winds, blowing from the south ; he was parent of rain.
- Avernus*, Averno, a lake of Campania in Italy, whose waters were putrid ; taken by the poets for hell.
- Augustus Cæsar Octavianus*, the second Roman emperor, son of Julius Cæsar's sister.

B.

- Babylon*, the metropolis of the Assyrian empire, on the banks of the Euphrates, renowned for its extent and magnificence. It was taken by Cyrus, B.C. 538. The spot where it stood is not exactly known.
- Bibulus*, a Roman consul, the colleague of Julius Cæsar.
- Brutus*, the name of two celebrated Romans—Lucius Junius Brutus, the avenger of Lucretia, and founder of the Roman republic, 509 B.C., and Marcus Brutus, a brave general, but blind politician, who hastened the ruin of the Roman republic by the assassination of Cæsar ; he slew himself, 42 B.C.

C.

- Cæsar, Julius*, a celebrated Roman general and historian, who was chosen perpetual dictator, and in attempting to obtain the imperial power, was assassinated in the senate house, 44 B.C. ; from him the succeeding emperors were called Cæsars.
- Capitolium*, the capitol or citadel of Rome, so called a *capite Tolii*, because when digging for the foundation, they found in the ground the head of a man called *Tolius*, sound and entire ; thence they drew an omen of the future greatness of the Roman empire.
- Capua*, a city of Naples, one of the chief of Terra di Lavoro.
- Carthago*, Carthage, a celebrated city of Africa, for many years the rival of Rome ; it was situated near the spot where Tunis now stands ; the inhabitants were called Carthaginians.
- Cassander*, the son of Antipater, one of Alexander's generals, and father of Antipater the parricide.
- Castor and Pollux*, twins, sons of Jupiter and Leda and brothers of

Helen ; they loved each other so tenderly that they were never asunder ; and Jupiter having bestowed immortality on Pollux, he divided it with his brother Castor, so that they lived and died alternately ; Jupiter rewarded this act of fraternal affection by making the two brothers constellations in heaven, under the name of Gemini, the *Twins*. Pollux was reckoned the god and patron of wrestling and boxing ; and Castor distinguished himself in the management of horses.

Catilina, Catiline, a notorious Roman of noble family, but of an abandoned character. He became the leader of a conspiracy to murder the consuls and senators of Rome, rifle the public treasury, and burn the city, which conspiracy was discovered by Cicero, at that time consul, B.C. 63. He was slain in battle, the same year, on the plains of Tuscany, whilst fighting against his country.

Cato, the surname of a noble family, several of whom were celebrated for their integrity, valour, and patriotism.

Celtiberi, Celtiberians, a people of Spain, descended from the Celtæ ; they settled near Iberus, now called the Ebro, and added the name of the river to that of their nation. They fought against the Romans and Carthaginians ; their country is now called Arragon.

Cicero (*Marcus Tullius*), one of the greatest men of antiquity as an orator, statesman and philosopher. He was born at Arpinum, in the south of Italy, 107 B.C., and assassinated, by the emissaries of Antony, in the 63rd year of his age.

Cilicia, a district in the south of Asia Minor, now called Caramania.

Clausus, a king of the Sabines, the progenitor of the Claudian family.

Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, famous for her beauty and licentiousness. *Clitus*, the friend of Alexander the Great ; though he had saved the king's life in battle, yet Alexander slew him in a fit of drunkenness.

Coriolanus, the surname of *Caius Martius*, a famous Roman captain, so called from his victory over Corioli ; having displeased the people, he was banished from Rome ; he then joined the Volsci, and persuading them to take up arms against the Romans, they advanced within four miles of Rome. Here Coriolanus would not listen to a peace which the Romans sued for, till he was prevailed upon by his mother and wife, who were followed by all the Roman ladies in tears. He was at last put to death by the Volsci as a traitor, who had made them quit their conquest.

Corinthus, Corinth, a city of Greece, in the middle of the Isthmus going into the Morea.

D.

Dædalus, an Athenian artificer, the most celebrated in his time ; he invented the wedge, the axe, the wimble, the level, and many other instruments, also the sails of ships. He is fabled to have made wings for himself and his son Icarus.

Danai, the Greeks, from Danaus, king of Argos, a city of Peloponnesus. *Dardania*, a town of Troas, in Asia Minor, built by Dardanus, from which the Trojans were called Dardani and Dardanidæ.

Darius, the last emperor of the Persian monarchy, conquered by Alexander.

Decius, a celebrated Roman consul, who devoted his life in battle, i. e. rushed upon certain destruction as a sacrifice to the gods for the safety of his country, as did his son and grandson.

Delphi, a city of Greece, on the hill of Parnassus, where the oracle of Apollo was, now called *Cartri*.

Demetrius, son of Antigonus, celebrated for bravery in war, but voluptuous; he was surnamed *Polioretes*, that is destroyer of towns.

Dido, queen of Carthage, celebrated in ancient poetry.

Dionysius, a tyrannical king of Sicily.

Dis, the god of hell, otherwise called Pluto.

E.

Epaminondas, a general of Thebes, in Greece, slain in the battle of Mantinea, in Arcadia, 363 B.C., celebrated for his military accomplishments, his frugality, and love of truth.

Erebus, a deity of hell; the word is often used for hell itself.

Europa, Europe, one of the divisions of the land, inferior to the others in extent, but superior in learning and power.

F.

Fabia Dolabella, a woman's name.

Fauni, Fauns, gods of the fields and woods, also of fowlers.

G.

Galatæa, a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.

Gallia, Gaul, the ancient name of France.

Glycerium, the name of a woman; a character in the *Andria*, a play of Terence.

Gorgonius, a man ridiculed by Horace for his ill smell.

H.

Hannibal, a celebrated Carthaginian general, who led an army over the Alps, and defeated the Romans in many engagements, but was at last overthrown by Scipio.

Hector, one of the sons of king Priam, and the most valiant of the Romans.

Hercules, a celebrated hero, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, famous for his valour and his labours for the good of mankind; after his death he was placed among the gods.

Herodotus, an ancient Greek historian of Halicarnassus, in Caria, a district of Asia Minor, born 484 B.C.; he is called *the Father of History*.

Hybla, a mountain of Sicily, famous for its honey.

I.

Icarus, the son of Dædalus, who, flying with his father from Crete with artificial wings, had his waxen pinions melted by the sun, and fell into the sea, called, from this event, the Icarian Sea.

Isocrates, a celebrated orator of Greece; he died 338 B.C.

Ister, the ancient name of the river Danube, one of the largest rivers in Europe.

Italia, Italy, the finest country of Europe, and under the Romans the most powerful, anciently called Latium, also Hesperia and Ausonia, and lastly Italy, from Italus, an ancient King of Sicily.

J.

Jugurtha, a king of Numidia, defeated by C. Marius.

Juno, the daughter of Saturn, and wife and sister of Jupiter.

L.

Lacedæmon, or *Sparta*, an ancient city of Peloponnesus, in Greece, now called Misitra; the people were called Lacedæmonians and Spartans.

Latini, Latins, inhabitants of Latium.

Latium, a country in the middle of Italy.

Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, betrothed to King Turnus. but afterwards married to Æneas.

Libya, a district of Northern Africa, corresponding with the modern Barca, but often used for Africa itself.

Lucifer, the name of Venus, when it is the morning star; when Venus is the evening star, it is called Hesperus.

Lydia, a mistress of Horace.

M.

Mæcenas, a celebrated Roman, in the time of Augustus, the patron of Horace, Virgil, and other learned men.

Marius, a celebrated Roman general, who rose from an obscure birth to the highest pitch of greatness.

Mars, the god of war, son of Jupiter and Juno.

Menelaus, son of Atreus and brother of Agamemnon; he was king of Sparta and husband to Helen, who eloped from him with Paris, which occasioned a ten years' war and the destruction of Troy.

Mercurius, Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the god of merchandise and the messenger of the gods.

Messana, the town of Messina, in Sicily.

Milesius, Milesian, from Miletus, a city near Caria, in Asia Minor, famous for its wool.

Mitylenæ, capital city of Lesbos, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, celebrated for learning.

Murena, a Roman general in the time of Cicero.

N.

Nereus, of Nereus, a god of the sea.

Numida, Numidians, a people of Africa, inhabiting the country near the modern Algiers.

Nympha, Nymph, an appellative of certain female deities of the Ancients.

O.

Orpheus, a Thracian, a most ancient and learned poet, fabled to have descended into hell on the death of his wife Eurydice, and to have so charmed the infernal deities with his music, that they consented to restore her.

P.

Pamphilus, a man's name in one of Terence's plays.

Panithus, a Trojan, who, on the destruction of his country, followed the fortunes of Æneas.

Paris, the son of Priam, king of Troy, and Hecuba; he stole Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and occasioned the Trojan war, and the destruction of his country.

Pellias, of Pelion, a mountain of Thessaly, covered with trees.

Peloponnesus, a peninsula of Greece, now called the Morea, celebrated in classic history.

Penelope, daughter of Icarius, wife of Ulysses, and mother of Telemachus, famous for her conjugal fidelity.

Pergama, the citadel of Troy, often used for Troy itself.

Persæ, Persians, inhabitants of Persia, a country of great antiquity in Asia.

Philip, king of Macedon and father of Alexander the Great.

Phosphorus, the morning star.

Phryxus, *Phryzean*, from Phryxus, king of Bœotia, who, with his sister Helle, to avoid the cruelty of their stepmother Ino, ventured to swim over the narrow sea between Europe and Asia, on the back of the ram with the golden fleece.

Pindarus, Pindar, a Theban, who lived in the time of Xerxes, reckoned the chief of lyric poets.

Piræus, the celebrated harbour of Athens, at the mouth of the Cephissus.

Pollux, see *Castor*.

Polydorus, a son of Priam, king of Troy.

Pompeius, *Pompey the Great*, the renowned rival of Julius Cæsar; being defeated by him at Pharsalia, he fled to Egypt where he was basely assassinated, 48 B.C.

Ptolemæus, Ptolemy, one of the generals of Alexander the Great who became king of Egypt; his descendants were called Ptolemies.

Q.

Quirites, a name given to the Romans after their union with the Sabines, who were properly so called.

R.

Regulus, a Roman general defeated by the Carthaginians, celebrated for his self-devotion to the interests of his country.

Remus, the twin-brother of Romulus.

Rhodus, Rhodes, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.

Roma, Rome, a city of Italy, the capital of the Roman empire, and the most celebrated city in the world, situated on the banks of the Tiber. It is sinking fast to decay. It was founded 2,682 years ago.

Romulus, the founder and first king of Rome, was son of Mars, and twin-brother of Remus; he died 715 B.C.

S.

Sabini. One of the most ancient and most powerful people of central Italy. Their dominion extended from the foot of the Apennines to the confines of Apulia. They were divided into three great classes, the Sabines, Sabelli, and Samnites, of which the last were the most powerful and virtuous. In the time of Romulus, a portion of the Sabines, after the capture of the Roman women, were incorporated with that nation under the general name of Quirites; the remainder of the race were subjugated under M. Curius Dentatus, 200 B.C.

Scipio. The surname of an illustrious patrician family in Rome. The name Scipio (stick) was given to the founder of their family, he being the "stick or support" of his blind father. There are no less than twenty-one bearing this name, who have rendered themselves renowned in history. I shall, however, confine myself to the mention of P. Corn. Scipio Africanus Major, born 234 B.C. He first distinguished himself in the battle of Ticinus, in the year 218 B.C., where he saved the life of his father. He fought at the battle of Cannæ two years later, and was one of the few officers who survived that fatal day. Appius Claudius placed him at the head of the scattered army, and, owing to his presence of mind and heroism, the nobles, who in their despair had made up their minds to abandon Rome, renounced their project. In 210 B.C., after the death of his father, he was nominated commander in Spain. In his first campaign he took Carthage, and in the space of three years completely routed the Carthaginians from Spain. He next invaded Africa. The Carthaginians called Hannibal to their assistance; but, after a long struggle, they were defeated on 19th October, 202, and a final treaty was ratified during the ensuing year, when Scipio returned in triumph to Rome, and received the surname of Africanus, in 190 B.C. Scipio served as lieutenant under his brother Lucius in the war against Antiochus the Great. On their return they were both accused of having appropriated part of the monies paid by Antiochus to the republic—their accuser being N. Nævius. When Scipio was summoned, he reminded the people that it was the very day on which he had defeated Hannibal at the battle of Zama, and invited them

to follow him to the Capitol, there to return thanks and pray to the gods to give the republic such citizens like himself. By this means he touched a chord that vibrated in every heart: a large multitude followed him. No further measures were taken against him, and he quitted Rome for ever, returning to his country house at Liternum. The year of his death is uncertain, but it is probable he died in 183 B.C.

Sophocles. A celebrated tragic poet, born at Colomes, a village near Athens, 495 B.C. Sophilus, or Sophillus, was the name of his father. He was highly educated, and carried off the prize both in music and gymnastics; and on account of his musical proficiency, and the beauty of his form, was chosen by the Athenians to dance with the lyre in hand before the trophy they erected at Salamina, to celebrate their victory over Xerxes (480). In 468, being then only 27 years of age, he competed with Æschylus, who was thirty years his senior, for the prize as a tragedian. He received the first and Æschylus the second, which so mortified the latter that he quitted Athens and retired to Sicily. His compositions, 130 in number, 81 of which appeared after he was in his fifty-fourth year, were the perfection of the Greek drama. There are only extant Nos. 1 and 2.

Sybaris (Coscila or Sibari). A river in Lucania, which flows near a celebrated city of the same name, the inhabitants of which made themselves so notorious by their love of luxury and pleasure, that the word Sybarite became synonymous with voluptuous.

Sylla (Sulla), the name of a patrician family of the tribe Cornelia. He was grandson of P. Cornelius Rufinus, who was twice consul during the wars with the Samnites. He was *flamen Dialis*, *prætor urbanus* and *peregrinus* in 212 B.C. Sylla Felix (the Happy), the dictator, was born 138 B.C. He pursued the studies of Greek and Roman literature with great ardour and success; but he was equally addicted to pleasure, and his youth and old age were disgraced by the most sensual vices. He was *quæstor* in 107, when he served under Marius in Africa; but Marius becoming jealous of his rising fame, Sylla left his service for that of Q. Catullus in 102. He was *prætor* in 93, and the following year, 92, he was sent, in the capacity of *pro-prætor*, to Cilicia, with strict orders from the Senate to re-establish Ariobarzanes in his estates in Cappadocia, which he did. From this time the enmity between Marius and Sylla became implacable. He was elected consul for the year 88, and invested by the Senate with the command of the war against Mithridates. He was expelled from Rome by Marius, but returned, leaving again for Greece at the beginning of the year 87, to direct the war against Mithridates. Having driven the generals of this monarch from Greece, he crossed the Hellespont, and rather hastily concluded a treaty of peace with the king of Pontus. On his return to Rome he had a severe contest with Marius and his party, which had become powerful in his absence, but was finally victorious (82), and became master of Rome and Italy. One of his first acts was to prepare a list of his enemies, whom he condemned to death: this list was called *proscriptio*. He was nomi-

nated dictator, and held this post till the commencement of the year 79, when he resigned and retired to his estates in Puteoli. Here he lived, surrounded with all the beauties of nature and art, passing his days in the midst of those sensual pleasures so congenial to him, and which hastened his end. The immediate cause of his death was the rupture of a vein. He died in 78 B.C., in his 60th year.

T.

Teucer, son of the fluvial god Scamander and of the nymph Idea; he was the first king of Troy.

Teuori, the Trojans.

Thais, a celebrated Athenian courtesan, who accompanied Alexander the Great in his expedition into Asia. After the death of Alexander, Thais attached herself to Ptolemy, son of Lagus, by whom she had two sons, Leontiscus and Lagus, and a daughter, Irene.

Thucydides, an Athenian orator, born 471 B.C. He studied oratory under Antiphon and philosophy under Anaxagoras. He commanded an Athenian squadron of seven vessels under Thasus, in 424, when Euclid demanded assistance against Brasidas; but having failed in this enterprise, he went into exile, no doubt to avoid a more severe punishment. He lived twenty years in exile from 423 to 403, the time when Thrasybulus delivered Athens; it is said that he was assassinated at Athens about the year 401.

Tiber, the chief river in Central Italy, on which is situated the city of Rome.

Tiberinus, a fabulous king of Alba, son of Capetus and father of Agrippa. He drowned himself in the Albula, which from that time was called the Tiber.

Troas, the territory of Ilium or Troy, forming the north-west part of Mysia.

Tullia, daughter of Cicero, born in 79, or 78, B.C. She married C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi in 63, during the consulate of her father. During the exile of Cicero she lost her first husband, and married again, in 56, a young man named Furio Crassipes. They soon separated, and in the year 50 she married P. Cornelius Dolabella, a perfect debauchee, from whom she was divorced in 49. She died of a fever at Tusculum.

Tullianum, a subterranean prison added by Servius Tullius to the Mamertine prison. It is now the chapel of St. Peter's chains.

Tullus Hostilius, third king of Rome.

Tyrrhenia, the name given by the Greeks to Etruria.

U.

Ubi, a German people, who originally dwelt on the right side of the Rhine, but at their own request were transported by Agrippa to the other side of the river, 37 B.C.

Ulysses, one of the principal Grecian heroes in the Trojan war. He was the son of Laërtes and Anticlea, or, according to a more recent tradition, of Sisyphus and Anticlea. He married Penelope, daughter of Icarus, by whom he had Telemachus.

V.

Varus Rufus, a distinguished poet of the time of Augustus, companion and friend of Virgil and Horace.

Vei, one of the most ancient and powerful cities of Etruria, twelve miles from Rome, situated on the river Cremera.

Venus, the goddess of love.

Verres. In 82 B.C. he was quæstor to Cn. Papirius Carbo, and consequently belonged to the followers of Marius, but later he embraced the cause of Sylla. In 74, he became urban prætor in Sicily, where he remained about three years. His extortions and exactions in this island have become notorious by the famous discourse of Cicero.

Vesta, the household goddess. She was represented in her temple, not by a statue, but by a fire that was perpetually kept burning on her altar, as a living symbol. This fire was kept up by Vestæ Virgines.

Virgilius, Virgil, the prince of Latin poets, born the 15th October, 70 B.C., at Andes, a little village near Mantua, in the consulate of Pompey and Crassus.

Volumnia, wife of Coriolanus.

Vulcanus, Vulcan, the god of fire.

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